

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 14

FEBRUARY 11, 1929

NO. 6.

Feature of Issue: SHEEP AND WOOL - PART 1

## SUGAR CANE AND COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA

The first estimate of the 1928-29 sugar cane production in India places the crop at 3,083,000 short tons, or 15 per cent below the 1927-28 crop, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. The estimate for the current season is the smallest reported since 1924-25, when 2,852,000 short tons were produced. The Institute also cables that cotton production in Madras, India, for the 1928-29 season is estimated at 434,000 bales of 478 pounds net. Last season's production amounted to 327,000 bales. Acreage planted to cotton this season in Madras is estimated at 2,394,000 acres compared with 1,346,000 acres last season. Madras produces on an average about 11 per cent of India's total cotton crop.

## CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Business in the wool textile industry at Bradford (England) improved somewhat during the week ended February 8, according to advices cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Prices of merinos and fine crossbreds were reduced somewhat, but ~~lower grades~~ remained unchanged. The demand for hosiery yarns has improved, but worsted yarns are reported as still depressed. The prospects for cloth manufacturing during the spring season are expected to be as good as last year. Some details concerning the world situation in wool production, stocks and exports appear on pages 171 to 201.

In the British cured pork market, prices on American products for the week ended February 6 continued the easier tendency of the past month, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. American short cut green hams at Liverpool averaged \$21.62 per 100 pounds against a January average of \$23.84. Bellies were down to \$17.92 against \$18.19 for January. Danish Wiltshire sides were steady at around \$19.77. Lard, however, has shown additional strength to average \$15.52 against \$13.41 in January. See table, page 207.

The German pork market retains its stronger tone as against that of last year, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Heavy hogs at Berlin averaged \$16.10 for the week ended February 6 against \$16.03, the average for January, and \$12.16 as the average for the corresponding week of last year. Lard prices exhibited an upward tendency, averaging \$14.30 for the week indicated against a January average of \$14.27. See table, page 107.

## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S

-----  
BREAD GRAINSWinter wheat areas

The first estimate of the 1929 wheat area in Italy is placed at 12,272,000 acres, which is 8,000 acres, or 0.1 per cent above the 1928 area, but is 23,000 acres below the 1927 figure. The total winter wheat area in the 5 European countries from which reports have been received, i.e., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy and Rumania, shows an increase of approximately 400,000 acres over the 1927-28 winter area in those countries.

Foreign weather and crop conditions

The winter cereals in Europe are well covered by snow for the greater part, but some local damage may have resulted from the severe cold which was general, excepting in western Europe, during the week ended February 7, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. A report of the State Planning Commission of Russia indicates that the winter cereals in the Central Agricultural Region were damaged slightly by the cold weather during December when there was only a light snow cover. The cereals may have suffered further damage during January as indicated by the reports of cold weather and lack of snow cover. The condition of the early sown fall grains in Ukraine during January was good, while that of late sown grains was only average. The condition of the wheat crop in Egypt as of February 1 was placed at 100 per cent, indicating a probable yield equal to the average yield of the past ten years. On February 1, 1928, the condition was placed at 101 per cent.

Wheat production in 1928

The estimated world total wheat production in 1928 outside of Russia and China is now placed at 3,780,000,000 bushels, or 4.9 per cent above the 1927 total which has been revised to 3,605,000,000 bushels. The 1928 production in the 45 countries from which estimates have been received was 3,665,829,000 bushels against 3,477,096,000 bushels, or an increase of 5.4 per cent. These totals remain as published last week. See table, page 202.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

-----

Movements to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States from July 1, 1928 to February 2, 1929 were 109,292,000 bushels against 168,253,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended February 2 were 1,783,000 bushels against 1,021,000 bushels the previous week and 1,297,000 bushels a year ago.

Canada

The stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 1 were 140,941,000 bushels against 142,629,000 bushels on January 25 and 112,653,000 bushels on February 3, 1928. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 to February 1 were 517,785,000 bushels against 244,085,000 bushels during the same period last year, and shipments were 284,101,000 bushels against 210,559,000 bushels last year.

European grain markets

The French grain markets were active during the week ended February 7, but otherwise the European grain markets maintained a quieter tone with easier prices, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The freezing of inland waterways hindered transportation. The price of wheat at Hamburg on February 6 was \$1.52 per bushel, or the same as on January 30. The price of rye at Berlin declined one cent from the previous week to \$1.24 per bushel. In Russia, grain procurements during January were probably below last January, and the outlook for future procurements now appears unfavorable.

Japanese wheat market situation

Imports of foreign wheat into Japan from July 1, 1928 to January 1, 1929 were 50 per cent greater than during the same period of the 1927-28 season, amounting to 9,134,000 bushels against 6,043,000 bushels last year, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Kemper at Tokyo. During the 6 months, 1,760,000 bushels were imported from the United States, 5,156,000 bushels from Canada, and 918,000 bushels from Australia, against 2,282,000 bushels from the United States, 1,892,000 bushels from Canada, and 1,176,000 bushels from Australia during the same periods last year. The December imports of 2,678,000 bushels were the largest of the present season. The prices



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

-----

of wheat at mills remained fairly steady during January. The price of western white No. 2 was quoted at \$1.69, Canadian No. 5 at \$1.59, and Australian at \$1.65 per bushel on February 1 against \$1.68, \$1.57, and \$1.70 per bushel, respectively, on January 1. The milling industry has continued on the upward trend noted in November due to the good export and domestic demand for flour. Flour exports during the first 6 months of the present season have totaled 4,002,000 bags of 50 pounds against 1,864,000 bags during the same period last season. Exports during December were 1,083,000 bags. The wholesale price of flour on February 1 was \$1.74 per bag against \$1.69 on January 1. Stocks of wheat at mills on February 1 were greater than normal.

United States wheat prices

The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets declined one cent to 117 cents during the week ended February 1, as compared with 131 cents a year ago. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined six cents to 132 cents, as compared with 128 a year ago. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City dropped two cents to 117 cents, as against 131 cents a year ago, while No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis only dropped one cent to 131 cents, as compared with 143 a year ago. On the other hand, No. 2 soft red winter advanced two cents to 144 cents, as compared with 152 a year ago. Other grades of soft winter declined slightly. The price of western white wheat at Seattle, as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations, declined two cents to 118 cents per bushel as compared with 128 cents a year ago. Cash prices were slightly lower during the first part of the week following February 1, as compared with the week previous. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg narrowed one cent during the week and was six cents in favor of Minneapolis the week ended February 1, as compared with a spread of eight cents a year ago.

Future closing prices of wheat on the domestic markets were somewhat erratic during the week following January 31, but the low point of the week was higher than the low point of the preceding week. Beginning the week at a point two cents higher than at the close of the previous week, closing prices declined to approximately 127 cents at Chicago, then strengthened again to close on February 7 at 127-1/4 cents. The uncertainty of the condition of the winter wheat crop has been a strengthening factor in the futures market. Closing prices of May futures at Chicago on February 7 were unchanged from the week before at approximately 127 cents, as compared with 131 a year before. Closing quotations at Minneapolis also were unchanged from the week before and one cent lower at Kansas City. At Liverpool May futures closed at 134 cents, as

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

compared with 135 cents on January 31, and 145 cents a year ago. On February 6, May futures at Buenos Aires were unchanged at 115 cents as compared with 127 cents a year ago.

## WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dk.W.Spring		No. 2 Amber Durum		No. 2 Red Winter		Western White	
	six markets		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		St. Louis		Seattle a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 4	132	105	136	108	142	123	138	111	147	135	127	115
11	130	108	132	108	139	125	132	b/	149	141	127	116
18	131	115	134	114	142	130	129	122	153	141	128	118
25	131	118	132	119	145	132	127	138	152	142	130	120
Feb. 1	131	117	131	117	143	131	128	132	152	144	128	118
8	130		129		140		126		152		126	
15	131		133		140		127		155		127	
22	134		136		145		129		158		129	
Mar. 1	135		135		145		133		161		129	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 day delivery.

b/ No sales.

## WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 3	131	119	125	111	123	112	137	121	152	132	b/129	b/110
10	130	121	124	114	127	115	136	124	150	134	b/126	b/109
17	131	123	125	116	128	118	137	126	150	136	b/126	b/110
24	130	126	125	121	127	122	135	129	149	136	b/127	b/112
31	130	127	124	120	126	121	135	129	147	135	128	115
Feb. 7	131	127	124	119	126	121	135	129	145	134	127	115
14	130		124		126		135		147		128	
21	134		127		129		138		150		130	
29	135		127		129		139		150		130	

a/ Prices are of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ February futures.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

-----

Winter rye areas

The 1929 winter rye area in France is placed at 1,966,000 acres, which is slightly above the final estimates for the past three years, but 0.8 per cent below the January estimate of 1928 area. The condition of the rye crop on January 1 was 104 per cent of the average condition reported on that date during the years 1919-1928, against 103 per cent on January 1, 1928. The area sown to winter rye in Rumania is 723,000 acres, which is 97,000 acres, or 15 per cent above the 1928 area.

Rye production in 1928

The 1928 rye production in 25 countries has been reported at 929,887,000 bushels against 853,203,000 bushels in 1927, an increase of 9.0 per cent. The first estimate of production in Denmark is 9,842,000 bushels against 10,364,000 bushels in 1927. See table, page 202.

FEED GRAINS

The total 1928 production of the three feed grains, barley, oats, and corn, in the European countries so far reported has been increased by the preliminary estimate of the Swedish oats crop. The total figure now stands at 58,577,000 short tons, an increase of 2 per cent over the 57,430,000 short tons produced by the same countries in 1927. It is, however, 8.4 per cent below the 1926 production, which totaled 63,977,000 short tons, and is below the average European production.

Barley

The 1928 production of barley in the 41 countries so far reported, which in 1927 raised 82.5 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia and China, now amounts to 1,468,624,000 bushels, an increase of 18.2 per cent over the 1,242,995,000 bushels raised in 1927, and 25.9 per cent more than the 1926 production of 1,166,963,000 bushels. For barley production table, see page 203. The condition of the 1929 barley crop in Egypt deteriorated slightly during January, according to official estimates, being about 99 per cent of the average condition on February 1 during the past ten years. On January 1 its condition was 100 per cent of the ten-year average, while on February 1, 1928, it was 101 per cent.

In England and Wales the differences between the 1927 and 1928 barley crops are discussed in the "Brewers' Journal" of January 15. It is shown that the 1927 crop was planted under ideal conditions and harvested under very bad conditions after a cold wet summer. In spite of that situation, the crop was even and produced good malting results.



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

-----

In 1928, on the other hand, the barley was planted under bad conditions during a cold, wet spring, but was grown and harvested in a hot, dry summer. The crop, however, while yielding well, is uneven, and will have to be more carefully selected and treated for malting purposes than the 1927 crop. It is stated that the malting qualities of the 1928 barleys imported from foreign countries are not up to the usual standard, though some of the California barley is malting well. The pig population in England has been increasing recently, and has helped the demand for home-grown feeding barley, which has been very cheap. Stocks of barley remaining on farms in England and Wales on January 1 amounted to 17,827,000 bushels compared with 16,473,000 bushels on January 1, 1928, according to official estimates.

In Germany the barley trade was unofficially reported as again active about the middle of January, being affected by the advance in corn prices. See page 204 for figures on German barley stocks. Feed barley in Denmark was reported as firm about the middle of January. The interest in Danish barley had not increased, however, and the native barley was cheaper than corn and also cheaper than foreign barley of good quality.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amounted to 94,451,000 bushels, an increase of more than 30 per cent over the 72,471,000 bushels shipped during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 378,000 bushels during the week ended February 2 was about the same as for the preceding week, and the same as the average export of the past ten weeks. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 205. Barley prices in the United States have continued to increase throughout January. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended February 1 was 70 cents per bushel, 1 cent above the price for the preceding week, but 14 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 1 stood at 13,457,000 bushels compared with 7,206,000 bushels on the same date in 1928, and 7,783,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver for the six-month period from August 1 to February 1 totaled 35,257,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 30,160,000 bushels.

Oats

The 1928 oats production in 35 countries so far reported, which in 1927 raised more than 93 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia

## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S ,   C O N T ' D

-----

and China, now stands at 3,838,463,000 bushels, an increase of 11.6 per cent over the 3,438,267,000 bushels harvested in 1927, and 8.9 per cent more than the 1926 production of 3,524,629,000 bushels. The first estimate of the oats crop in Sweden is 87,513,000 bushels, which is almost 11 per cent above the harvest of the preceding year. For oats production table, see page 203.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries as far as reported from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 29,258,000 bushels, an increase of 16.7 per cent over the 25,072,000 bushels which went out during the same periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports have continued to decrease, the export of 34,000 bushels for the week ended February 2 being the smallest since the first week in August. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 205. United States oats prices continue at the highest level reached since last July. No. 3 white oats at Chicago averaged 52 cents per bushel for the week ended February 1, the same as for the preceding week, and only 3 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. Oats prices in Denmark were reported as a little firmer on January 23, and prices were slightly higher.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 1 stood at 15,476,000 bushels, compared with 10,206,000 bushels on the same date in 1928, and 9,175,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert for the six-month period August 1 to February 1 totaled 16,595,000 bushels, while shipments for the same period amounted to 12,582,000 bushels. Stocks of oats remaining on farms in England and Wales on January 1 amounted to 53,970,000 bushels compared with 51,870,000 bushels on the same date in 1928. See page 204 for a statement on oats stocks in Germany.

Corn

The 1928 production of corn in 18 countries so far reported, which for three years have raised 90.5 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now totals 3,230,741,000 bushels, a decrease of 0.4 per cent from the 3,305,199,000 bushels raised in 1927, and 3.7 per cent below the 3,418,757,000 bushels harvested in 1926. For corn production table, see page 204.

In reporting upon the 1928-29 corn crop in the Union of South Africa, the Department of Agriculture for that country states that, in spite of the lateness of the season, there is hope that the slow maturing varieties already planted may not be caught by early frosts. Conditions in the Western Transvaal have been especially favorable for a successful season.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

-----

The weather in Argentina continued warm during the week ended February 4, according to the United States Weather Bureau, but there was generous rainfall. The temperature in the corn zone averaged 82°, or 6° above normal, with a total rainfall of 1.3 inches, or nearly double the normal amount. The rains terminated a long period of very droughty conditions. The 1928-29 corn crop in Argentina was unofficially estimated at Buenos Aires about the end of January as being sufficient to provide an exportable surplus of 174,000,000 bushels. No official estimates of acreage or production have as yet been received, however.

The Ministry of Agriculture of Yugoslavia stated at the end of December that the country's corn shortage may be met largely by the surplus production of oats, barley, and bran. At the time of the report, Argentine corn was being imported.

The increased demand for overseas corn at Hamburg, according to Consul General G. Bie Ravndal, in a report issued early in January, was caused chiefly by the partial failure of the harvest in Rumania, where the situation is so bad that corn exports are now prohibited. Argentine corn constitutes the bulk of the corn arriving at Hamburg. The chief varieties are Plata and Plata Cinguanin corn, which are favored because of their uniform yellow color.

There are too many variable factors influencing the German market, according to Mr. Ravndal, to judge with much accuracy the demand for American corn during the next few months. He is informed that nearly 2,000,000 bushels are now afloat, and that, in all probability, imports from the United States during the current year will total upward of 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels. As the bulk of the corn is for feeding purposes, however, it competes not only with other grains, such as barley, oats, wheat seconds, bran, etc., but also with oil-seed cake. The demand for American corn is also affected by the large German wheat crop. There are now on hand large quantities of wheat seconds which may be exported, or may, if the price falls low enough, be used as fodder to replace in part corn and barley.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa as far as reported since November 1 totaled 68,221,000 bushels, 15.3 per cent below the 80,537,000 bushels shipped during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States shipment of 2,018,000 bushels of corn during the week ended February 2 was, with the exception of the two preceding weeks, the largest weekly shipment for several years. The Argentine export of 1,612,000 bushels of corn for the same week was, with one exception, the smallest weekly shipment since the middle of April. For detailed figures on corn trade, see page 205.



## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S ,   C O N T ' D

United States corn prices have declined slightly during the past week. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago decreased from almost 99 cents, the peak price reached on January 25, to 95 cents on February 4. Argentine corn for early delivery also declined very slightly during this period, dropping from more than \$1.02 to about \$1.00. The average spread of Argentine over United States corn prices for the week of January 28 - February 4 was a little more than 4 cents, while for the corresponding week last year it was almost 7 cents. Corn prices in Denmark were reported on January 23 as continuing firm. In spite of high prices, some corn is being sold there.

Grain and potato stocks in Germany

Farm stocks of the principal grains and potatoes in Germany on January 15 were greater than the holdings a year ago, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The percentage disappearance of farm stocks of wheat has been greater this year than last, however, and the increase in stocks is accounted for by the larger production in 1928. Although the estimate of wheat production in 1928 was about 20,000,000 bushels above the 1927 estimate, the farm holdings available for sale on January 15 were only 4,000,000 bushels greater than on January 15, 1928. The total winter and spring wheat held on farms on January 15 is estimated at 66,740,000 bushels, of which 52,437,000 bushels were available for sale. The farm stocks of winter rye were 152,131,000 bushels, spring barley 54,372,000 bushels, oats 303,635,000 bushels, and potatoes 818,841,000 bushels. See table, page 204.

## SUGAR

The law recently passed in Germany increasing the tariff rate on sugar, aside from assuring the German sugar producers of a virtual monopoly of the domestic market, also protects the consumer against an increase in the price of sugar beyond a certain figure, according to a report from Vice Consul Harry L. Franklin at Berlin. The new law increases the sugar tariff from \$1.62 to \$2.70 per 100 pounds (15 to 25 Reichsmark per 100 kilograms) whenever the price on the Magdeburg sugar exchange falls below \$4.53 per 100 pounds (21 Reichsmark per 50 kilograms), exclusive of the excise tax of \$1.13 per 100 pounds (5.25 Reichsmark per 50 kilograms) and cost of sack 11.9 cents (50 Reichsmark). Whenever the price exceeds \$4.53 per 100 pounds, however, the old rate of duty becomes effective upon declaration by the Federal Ministry of Finance.



## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: A slight downward tendency is noticeable in most of the prices quoted on barreled apples at the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, February 6, but prices on boxed apples tended upward, according to quotations cabled to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Barreled apples in general were in poor to variable condition, but boxed stock was in good condition. Only light supplies of York Imperials were available, but much of the fruit was badly scalded. Fruit packed in shredded oil paper, however, was practically free from scald. Liberal supplies of Virginia Albemarle Pippins were available for the auction. The demand was only moderate, however, and in general there were too many low grade Pippins on the market. Virginia Winesaps were also in liberal supply. These met with a good demand but at slightly lower prices than those prevailing last week. Boxed apples in general met with an active demand throughout the sale. Supplies were light, particularly red varieties. The first Washington Winesaps available in the auction for several weeks were actively competed for. Prices quoted in the Copenhagen market on Tuesday indicate an improving market there for boxed stock, according to Mr. Smith. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-223, February 8, 1929.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: The demand for American apples at the Hamburg auction on Thursday, February 7, was affected by the prevailing cold weather, and prices in general were somewhat lower, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Total quantities offered this week were 3,500 barrels and 40,200 boxes against 4,500 barrels and 66,200 boxes last week. The demand for Oregon Yellow Newtowns was dull because of the green color of the fruit, states Mr. Smith. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-224, February 8, 1929.

VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS FROM MEXICO: Shipments of fresh vegetables are now being made to the winter markets of the United States from points in the Tampico consular district, entering the American market through the border port of Laredo, Texas, according to a report dated January 23, received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Edward S. Maney at Tampico. The principal commodity of this class of exports is fresh tomatoes, approximately 368,000 pounds of which were shipped from the beginning of the season on December 6 to January 23. The principal point of shipment is Xicotencatl, Tamaulipas. It is roughly estimated that, barring an unforeseen drop in the price of fresh tomatoes in the United States, a total of approximately 700,000 pounds will be exported to the United States during the course of the

## F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S , C O N T ' D

- - - - -

current season, which terminates early in March. In addition to the shipments of tomatoes, approximately 137,000 pounds of green beans have been shipped to the United States from Manuel, Tamaulipas, situated about 55 miles northwest of Tampico. Shipments of green beans began the latter part of December and will continue for about 40 days. Approximately 500 acres of land were planted to green beans this year in the vicinity of Manuel. There have been several small shipments of okra, sweet peppers, and hot Mexican chili peppers to the United States during the winter. All exports of vegetables are shipped to the United States by rail, notwithstanding the fact that refrigerated storage and direct steamship service from Tampico to New York is available. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-44, February 8, 1929.

SPANISH GRANO ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of grano onions from Spain to the United States from January 28 to February 7 amounted to 5,466 half-cases and 18,027 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. With these shipments the total movement of grano onions to the American market from the beginning of the season late in July to February 7 amounted to 3,337 cases, 364,059 half-cases, and 762,198 crates, or approximately 1,017,000 bushels, as compared with 599,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./O-113, February 8, 1929.

- - - - -

## L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

- - - - -

SMALLER FRESH PORK SUPPLIES AT LONDON: Lower London supplies of fresh pork and higher stocks of cured pork are indicated in the January figures cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Supplies of British and Irish fresh pork at London Central Markets during January reached only 8,566,000 pounds against 10,091,000 pounds for December. The decline was somewhat seasonal, but the current figure was also 364,000 pounds under that of January 1928. Fresh pork supplies from other sources, at 1,234,000 pounds, showed a slight gain over December, but were nearly double the figure for that item a year ago. Cured Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders for January 31 made a seasonal gain of about 1,000,000 pounds over December to reach 4,597,000 pounds against 4,772,000 pounds a year ago. The advance over December figures this year, however, was more marked than was the advance from December 1927 to January 1928. January 31 stocks of refined lard at Liverpool stood at 2,272,000 pounds, a decline of about 700,000 pounds from the stocks at the end of December, and about half the volume of such stocks on January 31, 1928.

- - - - -

## D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

- - - - -

FOREIGN BUTTER MARKETS CONTINUE FIRM: The Copenhagen official butter quotation was equivalent on February 7 to 40.1 cents a pound as compared with 39.0 cents on January 31, 38.7 cents on January 24, and 37.2 cents on February 9, 1928. The New York quotation on 92 score was 50-1/2 cents against 50 cents the previous Thursday and 47 cents a year ago. London quotations on Colonial butter made further slight declines from prices at the first of the year, averaging 39-40 cents. New Zealand and Australian butter in London is still quoted, however, from 4 to 6 cents higher than a year ago. See page 207 for comparative summary price statement. Shipments afloat from those countries are much lighter now than at the same period of last season.

BUTTER: Shipments afloat from Southern Hemisphere, February 2, 1929, with comparisons

Country	February 2, 1929	January 26, 1928	January 29, 1927	February 6, 1926
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
New Zealand ...	21,168	38,976	13,552	12,264
Australia.....	5,096	15,176	14,592	9,744
Argentina.....	2,240	2,352	5,600	3,528
Total.....	28,504	56,504	23,744	25,536

- - - - -

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL

Indications point to a world total wool output for 1928-29 larger than that of 1927-28. In the leading producing countries the trend continues upward, having exceeded the pre-war average each year since 1925. The bulk of the increase for the current season appears in the Southern Hemisphere and in North America, with declines in both sheep numbers and wool production noted for Europe. Wool stocks in most producing countries were heavier at the beginning of the season than a year earlier, but represent only a minor part of the total available supply.

Prices at the London wool sales declined for most grades at the first series of 1929 and closed on January 30 at an average of several cents below a year ago. A few of the lowest grades were equal to or only slightly below a year ago. Although prices abroad are somewhat below this time last year, demand continued good throughout 1928. In the buying season beginning October 1927 and ending in September 1928 the relatively strong wool market was maintained by light supplies, by improved economic conditions on the European Continent, and by active demand from Japan. The material in this issue deals largely with production, stocks and exports from producing countries. Next week we will publish data on imports into consuming countries.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

World wool production

Wool production in 10 a/ countries, which ordinarily produce a little over two-thirds of the world output, is estimated at 2,530,000,000 pounds in the grease for 1928, according to preliminary figures. That estimate is an increase of 6 per cent over 1927 and 5 per cent over 1926, the previous high year. All of the important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere and also the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom show increases over 1927. Estimates based on sheep numbers showed slight decreases for France and Germany. Wool production in Russia for 1928 shows an increase of 3 per cent over 1927. In that year production about equaled that of 1916.

In addition to the indicated increases in wool production in the 10 above-mentioned countries, stocks at the beginning of this season in the principal primary markets were considerably higher than at the beginning of the preceding season, and toward the end of 1928 they remained higher than the quantity reported at the same time in 1927. However, those stocks constitute a minor proportion of the total supply of wool. World wool production in 1927, exclusive of Russia and China, is estimated at 3,080,000,000 pounds, or approximately the same as production in 1926, and an increase of 11 per cent over the pre-war average. See table, page 142.

Production in Australia, which alone furnishes a little over one-fourth of the world's wool, is officially estimated at 950,000,000 pounds for 1928, according to the December 1928 bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is an increase of 10 per cent over 1927 when production was reduced by drought, and is 21 per cent above the average for the 5 years 1922-1926 as officially estimated. A heavier yield per fleece is expected from reduced sheep numbers. Receipts of the Australian clip into store for the period July 1 to December 31, 1928 aggregated about 757,000,000 pounds as against 652,000,000 pounds for the same months of 1927, an increase of 16 per cent, according to the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia. Disposals for the same 1928 period, at 390,000,000 pounds, were 1 per cent higher than for a similar period of last season, while stocks on December 31, at 367,000,000 pounds, were 37 per cent higher than on the same date in 1927, and about 30 per cent above the average for the five years 1923-1927.

The heavier stocks at the end of 1928 as against those of 1927 may be partly due to delayed shipments as a result of water-front strikes, although the season also started with heavier stocks. The quantity in store on July 1, 1928 was estimated at 9,860,000 pounds, an increase of 24 per cent over the same date of 1927. In converting bales to pounds for the present season, the average weight per bale, as estimated by the National

---

a/ United States, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, and New Zealand.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Council of Wool Seeling Brokers of Australia for the period July 1 - November 30, 1928 has been used; the average weight for December 1928 not yet being available.

Total wool production in the grease in New South Wales in the year ending June 30, 1928 amounted to 444,590,000 pounds from 53,730,000 sheep, against a record clip in the preceding year of 499,322,000 pounds from 51,880,000 sheep. Queensland, which was second only to New South Wales as a wool producing state for the years 1921-1925, is now having difficulty in keeping that place owing to the loss of sheep from drought and to increased production in Victoria. The estimate of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of the number of bales to be received into store from Queensland for the 1928-29 selling season, i.e., wool shorn in the last few months of 1928, is 360,000 bales against probable receipts of 627,000 bales for Victoria. No official production by states for 1927 is as yet available. However, the well-known estimates of Dalgety and Company, Australian wool brokers, places the 1927 clip for Queensland at 119,000,000 pounds compared with 111,000,000 pounds in 1926 and an average of 127,000,000 pounds for the 5 years 1921-1925. Production in Victoria in 1927 was estimated by the same firm at 118,000,000 pounds against 135,000,000 pounds in 1926, and an average of 98,000,000 pounds for 1921-1925. Dalgety and Company's estimates for Australia as a whole are on the average from 10 to 20 per cent below the revised official estimates.

Wool Production in New Zealand for 1928 is estimated at about 238,000,000 pounds, an increase of 4 per cent above the preceding season. Not only were sheep numbers in 1928 higher than for any other year but the clip per sheep in North Island was also estimated at about three-fourths of a pound higher than last season, according to a New Zealand correspondent of the "Wool Record and Textile World" for December 1928. Stocks of wool on hand on July 1, 1928 were estimated at 18,800,000 pounds compared with 19,000,000 pounds at the beginning of the 1927-28 season, a decrease of 1 per cent.

The wool clip in Argentina in 1928 is estimated at 343,000,000 pounds, an increase of 4 per cent above the preceding year, but 6 per cent below 1926, according to the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston, Mass. Stocks at the beginning of the season, i.e., October 1, 1928, were estimated at 18,500,000 pounds compared with 3,700,000 on the same date of 1927. Receipts into store at the Central Produce Market of Buenos Aires from July 1 to December 26, where about one-third of the Argentine clip is usually disposed of, were greater by 4 per cent than for the same period of the preceding year. Shipments for the first 3 months of the export season, October 1 to December 27, were 16 per cent below the same period of last season, and also 4 per

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

cent below the 1926-27 season for the same period. Stocks on hand at the Central Produce Markets reached 20,115,000 pounds on December 26, 1928, an increase of about 60 per cent above stocks at the end of 1927, and 11 per cent above the 5 year average. In part this increase may be due to labor troubles in Buenos Aires in December. However, stocks have been heavier at the end of each month this season than they were last year, and for the last 4 months have been above the average for the 5 years 1923-1927.

In Uruguay wool production in 1928 is estimated at 139,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 6 per cent over 1927, and 4 per cent over the average for the pre-war years 1909-1913. Shipments from October 1 to December 27, 1928, however, totaled only 10,500,000 pounds against 23,700,000 pounds last season for the same period, a decrease of 56 per cent. Wool production in the Union of South Africa, as represented by exports, is officially estimated at 285,000,000 pounds compared with the large clip of 273,000,000 pounds in 1927. These exports represent production fairly accurately as practically all wool grown in the Union is exported and the carryover in a normal year is not large. Stocks at the beginning of the season at Port Elizabeth amounted to about 2,000,000 pounds compared with 900,000 pounds at the beginning of the preceding season.

In the United States the clip has been increasing steadily for 6 years and rose from 222,000,000 pounds fleece wool in 1922 to 299,000,000 pounds in 1928, according to the revised estimate for that year. The 1928 clip showed an increase of 6 per cent over 1927. In addition, there is a quantity of wool pulled from sheep skins at slaughter houses, etc., which adds from 40 to 50 million pounds a year to the clip. In 1928, pulled wool was estimated at 51,900,000 pounds against 50,100,000 pounds in 1927. Canadian wool production has increased each year since 1924, when it amounted to about 15,000,000 pounds to 20,000,000 pounds in 1928, which is 4,000,000 pounds less than was produced in 1920, the largest crop so far. Prospects are for increased 1929 clips in both the United States and Canada. Sheep numbers in the United States at the beginning of 1929 were 6 per cent above 1928. In Canada the number in June 1928 was 3,416,000, or 5 per cent above 1927. Additional details on conditions in important producing countries appear on pages 177 to 180

World sheep numbers

Sheep numbers in 18 a/ countries reporting at the beginning or in the summer of 1928 totaled 411,000,000 head against 410,000,000 head in

---

a/ Canada, United States, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Hungary, Greece, Rumania, Russia, Algeria, Tunis, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Philippines, Australia and New Zealand.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

1927, and an average of 388,000,000 for the five years 1909-1913. Those countries produce usually from 55 to 60 per cent of the world's sheep. No 1928 estimates are available for Argentina, Uruguay or British India, which usually support a little over one-seventh of the world's sheep. Indications are, however, that the numbers in those countries at the beginning of 1928 were at least as great, if not greater than at the latest census. There are no reliable estimates for China.

Prospects are for increased flocks in the important sheep raising countries of the Southern Hemisphere a/ at the beginning of 1929. Conditions at lambing time in 1928 were better than in the preceding year when most of those countries suffered from drought. In the United States, sheep numbers at the beginning of 1929 were 47,171,000, an increase of 6 per cent over 1928. In b/ European countries, however, breeding ewes at the beginning of the summer of 1928 numbered only 31,827,000, a decrease of 2 per cent compared with 1927, pointing toward reduced sheep numbers in those countries for 1929. In Argentina, sheep numbers are probably between 36,000,000, the number at the last census, and 40,000,000, according to a study of the sheep and wool industry of that country published by the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts. Some decreases in sheep in the leading agricultural lands may be expected to occur, but should be offset by increased numbers in the outlying districts. In Uruguay, the number in 1927 was 22,500,000 compared with 14,443,000 in 1924.

In Australia, which alone produces a little over one-seventh of the world's sheep, the number at the beginning of 1928 was estimated at 99,216,000, or 5 per cent below the record figures for 1927, the decrease being due principally to drought during 1927. Weather conditions, however, improved during the last few months of 1927 and continued generally favorable during most of 1928. Those conditions favor an increase in sheep for 1929, although the increase is not likely to be large, according to the "Country Life and Stock and Station Journal". During the months July - October the weather was rather dry in some parts of Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. General rains in November, however, were beneficial and additional rains have improved the pastoral situation in Queensland, according to a cable to "Commerce Reports" of January 14.

Sheep numbers in New South Wales, which supports about one-half of the sheep in Australia, were officially estimated at 48,920,000 head on Jan-

---

a/ Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and Union of South Africa.

b/ England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Hungary, and Rumania.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

uary 1, 1928. While registering a decrease of 5,710,000 head as against 1927, the 1928 figure was one of the largest recorded. In the last 6 months of 1927 the state lost over 7,000,000 sheep due to drought, with the total loss in sheep and lambs for the year running over 8,000,000 head. An effect of the acute dry conditions in 1927 was to cause a decrease of more than 2,000,000 in lambing, the lambing percentage of the preceding three years.

Queensland, which usually produces about one-fifth of the Australian sheep, is only now beginning to recover from the prolonged drought. The number of sheep on January 1, 1928 was 16,642,000, a decrease of 1.3 per cent below the numbers of a year earlier, and smaller than for any year since 1916. In 1927 the number of ewes mated was 6,981,000 and the number of lambs marked 2,482,000, which represents a lambing of 36 per cent, a slight improvement over 1926. With the exception of 1915, however, the 1926 and 1927 lambings were the lowest since the records began in 1914. On January 1, 1928 there were 2,253,000 sheep under one year old. That figure represents 91 per cent of the lambs marked during the year and 14 per cent of the total sheep in the state, an improvement on the 1926 figures when only 11 per cent of the sheep were under one year old. General rains were recorded over the greater part of the pastoral areas of that state early in November 1928. Since there was also considerable rainfall in December, it is anticipated that at last the drought may have been completely broken, according to the "Wool Review and Textile World" of January 3, 1929. Sheep numbers in the remaining 4 states of Australia at the beginning of 1928 reached about 34,000,000 head, or 7 per cent above 1927 figures. Those 4 states supported about 30 per cent of the total for Australia during the 5 years 1923-1927, and have been increasing sheep numbers steadily during the past 5 years.

New Zealand sheep reached the record figure of 27,134,000 head in April 1928, an increase of 6 per cent over 1927. The number of breeding ewes on January 31, 1928 stood at 15,534,000, an increase of 5 per cent over 1927, while the number of lambs born during the year is estimated at 13,373,000 against 13,179,000 in 1927. New Zealand is having an early and favorable spring (October, November and December 1928). The lambing has been generally good. Sheep numbers in the Union of South Africa on June 30, 1928 were officially estimated at 40,694,000 head compared with 39,551,000 in the preceding June. Of this number, woolled sheep comprised 35,978,000 compared with 34,446,000 in 1927, an increase of 4 per cent. In British India the number for the last 3 years has remained fairly stationary at 23,200,000 against an average of 22,400,000 for the years 1921-1925 and 23,200,000 in the pre-war period 1909-1913. See table, 177, 178, 179, 180.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOLS, CONT'D

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1909-1913 and 1921-1925, annual 1925-1928

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/ Thousands	Average 1921-1925 a/ Thousands	1925 Thousands	1926 Thousands	1927 Thousands	1928 preliminary Thousands
<b>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES</b>							
Canada .....	July	2,208	3,027	2,756	3,142	3,263	3,416
United States ....	Jan.	51,929	37,215	38,112	39,730	41,881	44,554
Mexico .....	June	bc/ 3,424	d/ 1,162	2,698			
Guatemala .....		514	153	114	148	155	
Dominican Republic		(134)	148				
All N. & C. Amer. coun. reporting -							
Pre-war to 1927		54,651	40,395	40,982	43,020	45,299	
Pre-war to 1928		54,137	40,242	40,868	42,872	45,144	47,970
Est. total N. & C. American countries e/...		58,470	42,160				
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
Colombia .....		f/ 246	776	780	800		
Venezuela .....		177	113				
Ecuador .....			500		700		
Peru .....			11,363			g/ 12,000	
Bolivia .....	Dec.	1,750	3,436	3,436	4,220		
Chile .....		3,477	4,332	4,094			
Brazil .....	Sept.	10,550	h/ 7,933				
Uruguay .....		bi/ 26,286	b/ 14,443			22,500	
Paraguay .....	Dec. j/	k/ 600					
Argentina .....	Dec. j/	bl/ 43,225	bm/ 36,209				
Falkland Islands .		711	649	631	606	607	
All S. Amer. Coun. reporting -							
Pre-war to 1927		711	649	631	606	607	
Est. S. America total e/ .....		93,240	80,370				
<b>EUROPE</b>							
Iceland .....		589	565	566			
England and Wales	June	18,346	14,385	15,975	16,859	17,072	16,386
Scotland .....	June	7,028	6,827	7,119	7,203	7,536	7,505
Ireland .....	June	3,787	3,453	3,297	3,533	3,721	3,888
Norway n/ .....	June	1,398	1,380	1,529	1,595	1,603	
Sweden .....	June	1,205	1,384	o/ 1,200			
Denmark .....	July	533	380	261	233		

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOLS, CONT'D

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1909-1913 and 1921-1925, annual 1925-1928, continued

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/ Thousands	Average 1921-1925 a/ Thousands	1925 Thousands	1926 Thousands	1927 Thousands	1928 preliminary Thousands
EUROPE, CONT'D							
Faroe Islands ....		112	66				
Holland .....	May-June	842	668				
Belgium .....	Dec. j/	189	126				
France .....	Dec. j/	16,176	9,777	10,172	10,537	10,775	10,693
Spain .....	Dec. j/	15,778	19,229	18,460	20,067	20,529	
Portugal .....	bp/	3,073	3,684	3,684		g/ 4,450	
Italy .....	Mar-Apr	11,615	12,014			g/ 12,500	
Switzerland .....	April	161	245		169		
Germany .....	Dec. j/	4,983	5,889	5,735	4,753	4,080	3,819
Austria .....	Dec. j/	301	526				
Czechoslovakia ..	Dec. j/	1,322	bp/ 986		861		
Hungary .....	April	2,406	1,661	1,891	1,804	1,611	1,566
Yugoslavia .....	Jan.	10,496	7,728	7,907	7,933	7,736	
Greece .....	Dec. j/	5,884	5,965	6,623	6,636	6,951	6,442
Bulgaria .....	Dec. j/	8,551	8,186	7,450		8,682	
Rumania .....	Dec. j/	11,128	11,660	13,612	12,950	13,582	12,941
Poland .....	Nov.	4,473	2,193			1,918	
Lithuania .....		1,152	1,314	1,455	1,573	1,365	
Latvia .....	June	996	1,240	1,182	1,153	1,128	
Estonia .....	July	486	654	720	666	667	
Finland .....	Sept.	1,330	1,526	1,451	1,414	1,368	
All Eu. coun, re- porting ex. Russia							
Pre-war to 1927		101,379	92,688	97,128	98,676	99,729	
Pre-war to 1928		69,743	59,617	64,424	64,275	65,328	63,240
Est. Eu. total, excl. Russia e/		134,370	123,733				
AFRICA							
Morocco .....		3,175	7,533	9,278	9,250	7,712	
Algeria .....	Sept.	8,757	5,943	6,171	6,786	5,083	5,614
Libia (Italian) ..		996	1,043				
Tunis .....	Dec. j/	705	1,794	1,379	1,329	2,172	2,142
French W. Africa			3,742		4,365	3,968	
French Sudan .....			2,173			2,400	
Gold Coast .....		250	373	320	325		
Nigeria .....			1,681	1,479	1,809	1,827	
Egypt .....	Sept	816	1,013	1,091	1,144	1,232	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan			1,638	1,639	2,000	2,010	

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1909-1913 and 1921-1925, annual 1925-1928, continued

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/	Average 1921-1925 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928 preliminary
AFRICA, CONT'D							
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
British Somaliland					2,000	2,000	2,000
Italian Somaliland			1,666				
Eritrea (Italian)g/		1,585	1,701			1,842	
Kenya Colony .....	Mar-June	5,469	2,600	2,679	2,756	2,842	
French Cameroon g/		(200)	287	325	410	456	
Uganda .....		612	386	604	866	911	
Belgian Congo ....		300	304	310	300	285	
British Southwest Africa .....		555	954	966	1,069	1,252	
Bechuanaland .....		358	125	129	132	152	
Union of S.Africa	Fall or winter	30,657	32,483	35,570	38,849	40,109	40,694
Basutoland .....		1,369	1,954	2,051	2,100	2,149	
Rhodesia, Southern	Dec. j	300	333	340	349	332	347
Swaziland .....		164	62				
Tanganyika Territory g/ .....		3,596	3,693	4,333	4,462	4,779	
Madagascar .....		318	110	110	116		
All African coun. reporting -							
Pre-war to 1927		56,869	59,602	65,226	69,802	69,466	
Pre-war to 1928		40,419	40,553	43,460	47,313	47,696	48,797
Est. African total e/ .....		72,510	75,770				
ASIA							
Arabia .....						3,500	
Cyprus .....	March	279	237	244	207		
Turkey, European and Asiatic		19,713	10,451	11,469	12,872	13,512	
Iraq (Mesopotamia)g/	Feb.		5,270	4,892	5,055		
Palestine .....	Mar.		271	291	291	243	
Persia .....			4,000	4,000			
Syria and Lebanon			1,797	1,290	1,400	1,334	
India, British ...	Dec-Apr	23,164	22,412	23,226	23,201	23,237	
Native States ...	Dec-Apr	8,038	12,299	13,682	11,848		
China .....		25,951					
Philippines .....	Dec. j/	96	260	319	344	369	395
Dutch East Indies-							
Java and Madura	Dec. j/		915			1,292	
Outer Possessions	Dec. j/		115			115	
All As. coun. re-							
porting excl. Russia. -							
Pre-war to 1927		42,973	33,123	35,014	36,417	37,118	
Pre-war to 1928		96	260	319	344	369	395

Notes appear on page

Continued-



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOLS, CONT'D

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1909-1913 and 1921-1925, annual 1925-1928, continued

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/ Thousands	Average 1921-1925 a/ Thousands	1925 Thousands	1926 Thousands	1927 Thousands	1928 preliminary Thousands
ASIA, CONT'D							
Est. Asiatic total excl. Russia e/ .....		99,729	94,288				
OCEANIA							
Australia .....	Dec. j/	89,008	r/ 85,556	r/ 93,155	r/ 103,563	104,267	99,216
New Zealand .....	April	23,996	23,382	24,548	24,905	25,649	27,134
All Oceania countries reporting -							
Pre-war to 1927		113,004	108,938	117,703	128,468	129,916	126,350
Pre-war to 1928		113,004	108,938	117,703	128,468	129,916	126,350
Est. Oceania total e/ .....		113,010	108,939				
Russia s/ .....	Summer	111,051	92,501	106,800	113,600	121,739	124,500
All countries reporting, incl. Russia -							
Pre-war to 1927		479,927	427,247	462,853	489,983	503,267	
Pre-war to 1928		388,450	342,111	373,574	396,872	410,192	411,252
Est. world total e/		682,000	618,000				

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Figures in parenthesis are interpolated.

a/ Average for 5-year period if available, otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated. In countries having changed boundaries the pre-war figures are estimates for one year only of numbers within present boundaries.

b/ Census figures. c/ Year 1902. d/ Incomplete. e/ These totals include countries with less than 100,000 interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others. f/ Year 1916. g/ Unofficial. h/ Year 1920. i/ Year 1908. j/ Countries reporting as of December 31 are considered as of January 1 of the following year, i. e., figures for number of sheep in France as of December 31, 1924 have been placed in 1925 column. k/ Year 1915. l/ June 1914. m/ December 1922. n/ In rural communities only. o/ Estimate forwarded by Assistant Trade Commissioner Wrenn in his monthly report for January 1927 based on information furnished by Consuls or other commercial representatives in the separate countries. p/ 1906. q/ Goats included. r/ Revised estimates. These are on the average about 5 per cent above the unrevised estimates. s/ Years 1916, 1923-27, from Soviet Union Review, April, 1928, p. 62. Year 1928 Economic Life December 13, 1928, Supplement #12.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

BREEDING EWES: Trend in numbers in certain countries, 1922 - 1928

Countries	Date	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 prelim- inary
		<u>Thou- sands</u>	<u>Thou- sands</u>	<u>Thou- sands</u>	<u>Thou- sands</u>	<u>Thou- sands</u>	<u>Thou- sands</u>	<u>Thou- sands</u>
United States <u>a/</u> .....	Jan. 1	--	--	--	25,769	26,459	27,748	29,297
New South Wales <u>b/</u> .....	January	18,070	18,354	18,564	19,705	--	--	--
" " " .....	June 30	--	--	--	23,041	25,920	--	--
New Zealand .....	April	12,496	13,063	13,076	13,715	13,948	14,832	15,534
Iceland .....		413	413	421	379	--	--	--
England and Wales .....	June	5,428	5,505	5,994	6,397	6,755	6,962	6,834
Scotland .....	June	2,873	2,903	2,992	3,056	3,115	3,239	3,241
Ireland .....	June	1,468	1,419	1,462	1,440	1,518	1,608	1,700
France <u>b/ c/</u> .....	January	5,937	6,028	6,115	6,256	6,496	6,635	6,610
Germany <u>b/ d/</u> .....	January	4,143	3,962	--	4,058	3,383	2,932	2,737
Czechoslovakia <u>b/</u> .....	January	--	--	--	--	612	--	--
Hungary <u>c/</u> .....	April	--	--	995	1,084	1,037	963	925
Rumania <u>b/</u> .....	January	7,954	8,924	9,273	9,894	9,461	10,019	9,780
Spain <u>b/</u> .....	January	--	--	--	10,813	--	--	--
Uruguay <u>c/</u> .....		--	--	8,115	--	--	--	--
Algeria <u>e/</u> .....		--	--	--	3,570	3,939	2,984	--

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

a/ Estimated number of ewes 1 year and over not on feed.

b/ Estimates for countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January of the following year.

c/ Ewes one year old and over

d/ Ewes and rams one year old and over. Rams numbered 473,307 in 1926, 390,097 in 1927 and 357,323 in 1928.

e/ Ewes and ewe lambs.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: Estimated production in the grease average 1909-1913, annual

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 prelim- inary
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States -						
Fleece .....	272,248	235,575	245,562	260,976	281,914	299,113
Pulled .....	41,400	43,800	46,800	49,600	50,100	51,900
Total .....	313,648	279,375	292,362	310,576	332,014	351,013
Canada .....	13,188	15,112	15,553	17,960	18,673	19,611
United Kingdom & Irish Free State .....	136,021	104,668	109,853	114,567	118,537	119,690
France .....	81,600	44,092	44,974	46,517	a/ 47,600	a/ 47,000
Germany .....	43,893	51,960	50,160	41,825	35,900	33,500
Argentina .....	332,321	316,000	319,000	363,000	331,000	343,000
Uruguay .....	133,101	97,000	113,000	129,000	131,000	139,000
Australia .....	727,709	773,984	830,460	924,410	865,000	950,000
New Zealand .....	179,942	208,269	200,205	202,386	228,960	b/ 238,000
Union of South Africa..	157,690	185,200	220,000	245,573	273,000	285,000
Total above 10 count.	2,119,113	2,075,660	2,198,567	2,395,814	2,381,654	2,525,814
Est. world production ex. Russia & China c/	2,769,780	2,731,790	2,856,650	3,083,770	3,033,720	
Soviet Russia d/ .....	e/ 330,311	164,700	251,000	301,800	329,800	350,250
China, exports .....	57,318	64,709	56,817	27,791	48,023	

This table includes wool shorn in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere and that shorn mostly in last few months of the same calendar year in the Southern Hemisphere

a/ Estimate based on percentage increase or decrease in sheep numbers compared with preceding year. b/ Estimate, furnished by Consul Bernard Gotlieb July 31, 1928.

In converting bales to pounds have used average weight for last year as reported by Talgety and Company Annual Review 1927-28. c/ Comparatively few countries publish official estimates of their total wool production, i. e. fleece wool and wool pulled from skins. In arriving at these totals therefore, in the absence of official figures for most countries various estimates have been used. Some are estimates furnished by United States Government representatives abroad based on estimates of government agencies, or reliable commercial sources, others are estimates obtained by multiplying the number of sheep on hand at the date nearest the shearing season by an average yield per fleece as furnished by official sources, United States government representatives abroad or other reliable sources. In the case of the principal exporting countries not publishing official estimates of total production, exports alone or exports, stocks and domestic consumption have been used as representing production. For some Asiatic countries where neither exports nor sheep figures are available rough commercial estimates have been used while in some cases the estimates are those of the United States Department of Commerce, or the National Association of Wool manufacturers. d/ For the years 1925-27 coarse wool made up about 98 per cent of the total production. e/ 1916.

Continued -



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: Estimated production in the grease average 1909-1913,  
annual 1924-1928, continued

## Sources:

United States - Fleece average 1909-13, annual 1924-28, pulled wool average 1909-13, annual 1924-1928 official estimates of Bureau of Agricultural Economics,

Canada - Average 1909-13, estimated by assuming the average yield per sheep to be 7 pounds and per lamb 4 pounds as furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for recent years. As no separate statistics were given for sheep and lambs, the percentage of lambs has been assumed to be the same as the average for the years 1920-25, years 1924-28 official estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

United Kingdom - Average 1909-13, years 1924-28, estimates are those of the Yorkshire Observer since more recent figures are available from it than from other sources. The figures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are as follows: Average 1909-13, 126,000,000 pounds; 1923, 99,000,000 pounds; 1924, 103,000,000 pounds.

France - Average 1909-13 years 1924-1926 official estimates published in the Annuaire Statistique de la France 1926. Year 1927 and 1928 see note a/.

Germany - Average 1909-13, 1924 estimated on basis of number of sheep multiplied by average weight used by the Verein Deutscher Wollkaemmer und Kammgarn-Spinner. 1925-1927 Acting Commercial Attache Douglas Millar, February 2, 1927. 1928 Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Douglas Cook, January 31, 1928.

Argentina - Average 1909-13 estimates furnished by Consul Henry Robertson quoted from "La Prensa" of August 18, 1913 - figures are based on exports and domestic consumption. Years 1924 and 1926 estimates of Buenos Aires Branch of First National Bank of Boston published in an intensive study entitled Wool Growing in Argentina. Estimate for 1927 based on exports, October-September, stocks and local consumption. Estimate for 1928 is that of the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston.

Uruguay - Average 1909-13, annual exports years 1910-14-- Anuario de Estadistica Agricola. No estimates of stocks or domestic consumption available. Year 1924 - receipts at Montevideo stated by Commercial Attache L. B. Clark to represent practically total clip - August 29, 1925, Commerce Report, September 7, 1925. Year 1925 Commercial Attache L. B. Clark, January 3, 1927. Years 1926-1928 Consul General C. Carrigan, October 19, 1928, Montevideo.

Australia - Average 1909-13, official estimates calendar years 1909-11, years ending June 30, 1913, 1914. Years 1924-27 revised official estimates which are on the average about 5 per cent above the unrevised estimates. In these figures the discrepancies in the returns by land-holders compared with those obtained by taking exports plus local consumption have been eliminated - Quarterly Summary Australian Statistics, June 1928. Year 1928 December Bulletin International Institute of Agriculture.

New Zealand - Average 1909-13, 1923 to 1927 estimates of Dalgety and Company. The official estimates as published in New Zealand are for sheep shorn on farms only and are as follows: 1923, 165,913,624 pounds; 1924, 185,030,545; 1925 173,402,764; 1926, 185,497,864.

Union of South Africa - Average 1909-13, 1924-26 exports October-September. Scoured wool changed to grease on basis of 60 per cent shrinkage. 1927 and 1928 Crop and Markets of the Union of South Africa, August 1928.

Russia - Year 1916 and 1928 Economic Life, December 13, 1928. Supplement published by the Government organization called the Workers Peasant Inspection. Year 1924 Abrege des Donnees Statistiques 1925, page 82 year 1925, 1926, 1927 estimates published in Ekonomicheskoe Obozrenie December 1927, page 104.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Principal wool exporting countries

Practically all countries important as wool exporters report clips for the 1928-29 season larger than those of 1927-28. There appears to be some increase in Australia. Argentina and Uruguay report increases of 4 and 6 per cent respectively, with 4 per cent being mentioned for New Zealand. The Union of South Africa also expects a clip larger than that of last season. In general, there has been an increase in buying interest in the primary markets as the output of important countries becomes more evident. In several instances, the price situation in producing countries was somewhat weak during October and September, but additional strength appeared in November and later. In most cases, exports in the early months of the season were running somewhat behind those of last year.

Australia

The first half of the 1928-29 wool selling season closed at Sydney on December 21 at the end of the 4th series of wool sales, with about half of the wool available for marketing from July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929 disposed of, according to Consul Doyle C. McDonough at Sydney. That city is the leading Australian wool market. The general demand for wool appeared to be well maintained. The market ruled firm for all grades except, perhaps, the broader types and very burry and dusty lines which, as usual, were irregular. Comebacks and crossbreds continued in strong demand at full late rates. Competition was mainly from Japan, Germany and England, with appreciable orders on Russian account.

The second half-year's sales were scheduled to open in Sydney on January 14, with prospects distinctly encouraging, according to Consul McDonough, quoting "Country Life and Stock and Station Journal" for December 21. The roster of sales for all Australia for the second half of the season, i.e., January-June 1929, has been arranged and gives the amounts available as 1,360,000 bales, according to a cable to the "Yorkshire Observer" of January 7. The quantities to be disposed of in each state in bales are as follows: New South Wales, 590,000; Queensland, 235,000; Victoria, 316,000; South Australia, 103,000; Western Australia, 79,000, and Tasmania, 38,000.

The current clip in Australia is reported as being of average quality, with good handle and broader fibered than last year and carrying more dust but less vegetable matter. Although there were fewer sheep in Australia for the 1928 clip, it is expected that the weight per fleece would be greater than in the preceding year when weights were adversely affected by the drought. In New South Wales, which produces over 50 per cent of the wool grown in Australia, the average weight of fleece in 1927 was only 7.5 pounds against 8.8 pounds in 1926, and an average of 8.4 pounds for the 3 preceding years.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Exports for the period July - November 1928 declined 147,000 bales from the 1927 figure to reach 886,000 bales, according to the "Weekly Wool Chart" for January 3, 1929. Shipments from Australia in November, however, were larger than in the preceding months. The decrease in exports for the 5 months indicated probably was due in part to the waterfront strike in September. See table, page 179.

Total stocks of the 1928 Australian clip in store at the end of December 1928, estimated at 1,151,000 bales, were 32 per cent greater than at the same time in 1927, and 31 per cent greater than the average for that date during the five years 1923-1927. Bales this season are running considerably heavier than last year. The quantity of wool sold at Sydney for the first half of the current season was a little below last season, amounting 540,744 bales against 564,487 bales a year ago. The price this season averaged in the vicinity of 35 cents per pound, greasy and secured, not quite up to the level of last year but regarded as an average rate which gives reasonable returns to growers. In view of the difficulties experienced in conducting sales, such as the September strike and the rather unfavorable state of trade in Great Britain and on the Continent in the early months of the selling season, the results so far this season are considered very satisfactory.

The season 1927-28 was one of the most successful in the history of the trade. There was a sustained demand for practically all classes of wool, quick disposals and highly remunerative prices to growers, according to Dalgety and Company's "Annual Review" for 1927-28. The outstanding feature of the season was a 34 per cent increase in Japanese takings to reach 106,000,000 pounds. Italy also increased purchases by 25 per cent, taking 35,000,000 pounds. The clip was much finer than the preceding one, reflecting the dry season, and was generally of good length and sound in staple. The gross value of the Australian wool clip for the season ended June 30, 1928 was \$236,000,000 against \$271,000,000 in 1926-27, according to Dalgety, while the average per bale was \$122, an increase of \$16 over the preceding season's average.

AUSTRALIA: Number of sheep and lambing estimates in Queensland, 1923-1927

December 31	Number of sheep	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage of lambs to ewes mated
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent
1923.....	16,756	7,226	3,053	42.25
1924.....	19,028	8,481	4,833	56.99
1925.....	20,663	8,772	4,638	52.88
1926.....	16,861	6,557	2,246	34.25
1927.....	16,642	6,381	2,482	35.56

The Registrar General's Report on Livestock for 1927 published in The Queenslander, November 29, 1928, page 9.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Lambing returns year ending June 30, 1927 in New South Wales with comparisons and year ending December 31, 1927

Year ending June 30	Ewes mated during year	Lambs marked during year	Lambs (under 1 year) surviving at end of year (June 30)	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
1919-20 .....	11,931	4,532	3,808	38.0
1920-21 .....	14,196	7,907	7,084	55.7
1921-22 .....	15,452	9,881	9,824	63.9
1922-23 .....	13,970	7,361	6,356	52.7
1923-24 <u>a/</u> .....	15,127	8,260	7,394	54.6.
1924-25 .....	18,193	12,001	11,142	66.0
1925-26 .....	19,941	13,100		65.7
1926-27 .....	18,897	12,630		66.8
December 31, 1927	20,150	10,830		53.7

Official Yearbook of New South Wales, 1925-26. "Country Life and Stocks and Station Journal," September 7, 1928.

a/ The actual number of lambs marked in 1923-24 and preceding years is considered to have been appreciably greater than the totals shown which are the numbers recorded in landholders returns.

AUSTRALIA: Causes of increase or decrease in number of  
sheep in New South Wales, 1916-1927

Twelve months ended	Lambs marked	Sheep and lambs slaugh- tered	Excess of imports (+ or exports (-)	Estimated number of deaths * (Balance)	Net in- crease (+) or de- crease (-) for year	Sheep at end of year
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
June 30 -						
1916 .....	8,280	4,180	(-) 1,260	3,250	(-) 410	36,490
1917 .....	10,100	3,760	(+) 10	2,750	(+) 3,600	40,090
1918 .....	10,210	3,200	(-) 230	4,350	(+) 2,430	42,520
1919 .....	8,780	4,280	(-) 1,040	3,810	(-) 350	42,170
1920 .....	5,230	5,540	(-) 1,380	7,330	(-) 9,020	33,150
1921 .....	8,750	3,850	(+) 1,980	2,280	(+) 4,600	37,750
1922 .....	10,860	5,230	(+) 150	2,460	(+) 3,320	41,070
1923 .....	8,180	5,670	(-) 2,170	2,650	(-) 2,310	38,760
1924 .....	9,080	3,440	(-) 140	2,820	(+) 2,680	41,440
1925 .....	12,000	3,390	(-) 870	2,080	(+) 5,660	47,100
1926 .....	13,100	4,250	(-) 610	1,480	(+) 6,760	53,860
December 31 -						
1927 .....	10,830	5,580	(-) 3,170	7,790	(-) 5,710	48,920

"Country Life and Stock and Station Journal," September 7, 1928, page 19.

The figures in \* column from 1916 to 1926 represent a balance, and are rough approximations only.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Revised estimates of sheep and wool production in  
New South Wales, 1908 - 1928

Year	Sheep at end of year	Sheep shorn	Revised esti- mates wool production in grease a/ 1,000 pounds	Unrevised estimate of wool produc- tion a/ 1,000 pounds
	Thousands	Thousands		
December 31, 1908 .....	44,680	42,720	349,782	338,129
1909 .....	48,980	47,690	401,601	370,808
1910 .....	51,580	48,850	402,334	415,338
1911 .....	48,830	48,208	404,655	371,546
1912 .....	42,930	39,750	326,557	326,804
1913 .....	43,740	40,757	379,450	357,985
June 30, 1915 .....	36,900	40,350	369,414	318,935
1916 .....	36,490	34,900	306,205	262,045
1917 .....	40,090	35,920	318,241	270,525
1918 .....	42,520	39,450	322,855	284,188
1919 .....	42,170	40,230	340,953	305,613
1920 .....	33,150	41,280	352,071	296,641
1921 .....	37,750	34,560	275,269	240,231
1922 .....	41,070	37,370	333,856	285,418
1923 .....	38,760	40,274	336,899	293,571
1924 .....	41,440	38,571	303,032	271,008
1925 .....	47,100	41,320	369,118	
1926 .....	53,860	45,550	402,490	
1927 .....	b/ 55,930	51,880	499,322	
1928 .....	--	53,730	444,590	

Compiled by Government Statistician and quoted by Consul Dayle C. McDonough, Sydney, Australia. 1928 figures State Statistician T. Waites. "Country Life and Stock and Station Journal," September 7, 1928.

a/ Includes pulled wool and wool exported on skins. b/ Estimate of December 31, 1927 is 48,920,000.

AUSTRALIA: Winter and spring lambing returns in South Australia, 1920-1927

Year	Ewes mated	Lambs	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated
	Number	Number	Per cent
1920 .....	2,358,644	1,680,809	71.26
1921 .....	2,327,944	1,526,015	65.55
1922 .....	2,414,221	1,395,278	57.79
1923 .....	2,572,716	1,601,039	62.23
1924 .....	2,600,089	1,623,945	62.46
1925 .....	2,700,379	1,740,620	64.46
1926 .....	2,799,199	1,679,336	59.99
1927 .....	2,967,907	1,734,958	58.46

Statistical Register of the State of South Australia 1925-26, part V, production, page 38, Journal of the Department of Agriculture June 15, 1927, page 1138.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Receipts of wool, disposals and stocks of 1928-29 clip, with comparisons up to December 31 a/

Item	July 1 - December 31			
	1925-26 clip	1926-27 clip	1927-28 clip	1928-29 clip
	Dec. 31, 1925	Dec. 31, 1926	Dec. 31, 1927	Dec. 31, 1928
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales b/</u>	<u>Bales b/</u>	<u>Bales b/</u>
Receipts into store.....	1,955,400	2,211,413	2,130,800	2,372,800
Offered at auction.....	910,331	1,191,852		
Sold at auction.....	843,618	1,100,693	1,145,900	1,104,600
Sold privately ex-catalogue	43,431	63,935		
Skin wools sold privately...	12,786	23,345		
Other private sales.....	5,707	6,738		
Total sold.....	905,542	1,194,711		
Total shipped.....	20,967	18,121		
Total sold and shipped.....	926,509	1,212,832	1,257,000	1,221,900
Passed in wool in store.....	19,264	23,294		
Unoffered wool in store.....	1,009,712	975,287	---	---
Total in store.....	1,028,900	998,581	873,800	1,150,800

a/ Statements compiled by National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia.

b/ Average weight per bale for months July-December in pounds was 320 in 1926-27, and 306 in 1927-28. Average weight not yet available for 1928-29.

AUSTRALIA: Receipts of wool into store, disposals and amounts in store at end of seasons, July-June, 1922-23 to 1927-28 a/

Item	Seasons July 1 - June 30					
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales c/</u>	<u>Bales c/</u>
Received into store .....	1,869,819	1,766,601	2,069,904	2,241,056	2,508,400	2,446,780
Offered at auction .....	1,769,631	1,669,947	1,590,736	2,142,129	2,396,278	2,314,087
Reoffered at auction.....	29,027	21,353	17,567	45,988		
Sold at auction .....	1,619,208	1,525,586	1,288,527	1,989,679	2,253,789	2,179,578
Sold privately ex-catalogue.....	141,833	124,850	184,185	137,746	130,657	122,829
Skin wool sold privately	43,979	31,098	21,920	26,468	48,255	44,913
Other private sales .....	22,511	18,002	14,088	13,591	18,196	33,722
Total sales .....	1,832,531	1,699,536	1,508,720	2,167,484	2,450,897	2,381,042
Unoffered wool shipped ..	32,690	19,558	43,828	31,744	27,181	28,512
Passed in wool shipped...	4,410	3,068	11,392	8,409	4,870	4,792
Total shipments.....	37,100	22,626	55,220	40,143	32,051	33,304
Total sales and shipments	1,869,631	1,722,162	1,563,940	2,207,637	2,482,900	2,414,346
Held in store passed in..	182	12,860	100,303	12,744	5,700	8,770
Held in store unoffered..	6	31,579	405,661	20,675	19,726	23,664
Total in store .....	188	44,439	b/505,964	33,419	25,400	32,434

a/ Statements compiled by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia. Dalgety's Annual Review 1924. "Country Life and Stock and Station Journal", Sydney, July 17, 1925, July 16, 1926, p. 26. July 13, 1928. Weekly Wool Chart, July 21, 1927, p. 229. b/ Wool sales were suspended in May 1925. c/ Average weight of bale for season July-June was 313 in 1926-27 and 304 in 1927-28.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Wool purchases made by local manufacturers, as reported by Dalgety and Company in 1913-14, years 1921-22 to 1927-28

Year	Quantity	Average net weight	Total weight
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>per bale</u> <u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1913-14 .....	79,787	322	25,691,000
1921-22 .....	133,078	323	44,599,000
1922-23 .....	164,372	313	51,443,000
1923-24 .....	141,981	315	44,702,000
1924-25 .....	113,498	321	36,433,000
1925-26 .....	164,580	313	51,498,000
1926-27 .....	194,051	315	61,119,765
1927-28 .....	136,514	304	57,308,256

Compiled from Dalgety and Company, Annual Reviews.

AUSTRALIA: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13, annual 1925-1928

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30				
	Average 1909-13 a/ <u>pounds</u>	1925 <u>pounds</u>	1926 <u>pounds</u>	1927 <u>pounds</u>	1928 <u>pounds</u>
<u>Greasy</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom ...	212,004	175,937	256,070	211,867	136,107
France .....	149,833	114,676	224,053	174,426	140,914
Germany .....	103,345	39,595	65,801	97,809	97,197
Belgium .....	55,144	36,683	64,602	76,891	76,053
United States ....	15,486	38,501	61,318	41,446	27,069
Japan .....	7,263	53,015	59,422	70,914	106,399
Austria ..... b/	5,100	89	39	65	0
Italy .....	4,381	28,752	34,174	23,186	34,691
Other countries ..	1,282	5,019	3,443	2,738	10,419
Total exports ..	556,840	492,267	768,930	712,342	688,845
<u>Scoured &amp; washed c/</u>					
United Kingdom ..	31,762	26,785	32,476	22,938	19,115
France .....	16,069	5,583	9,457	10,079	9,677
Germany .....	12,177	1,980	1,776	5,321	9,595
Belgium .....	7,468	2,639	3,236	5,740	6,267
Italy .....	226	414	302	295	390
Japan .....	66	462	767	795	1,045
United States ...	66	714	1,088	305	772
Other countries ..	171	956	919	736	4,425
Total exports ..	62,005	39,533	50,083	53,209	51,286

Compiled from "Trade Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth of Australia" 1909-13, 1925-27, and "Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics", 1928. a/ Year ended December 31. b/ Austria-Hungary. c/ Excludes tops.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Stocks of wool on hand at end of each month for seasons  
1926-27 to 1928-29

At end of month	1926-27 clip			1927-28 clip			1928-29 clip		
	July-June			July-June			July-June		
	Bales	Average weight per bale in pounds a/	1,000 pounds	Bales	Average weight per bale in pounds a/	1,000 pounds	Bales	Average weight per bale in pounds a/	1,000 pounds
July . . . .	53,342	b/ 326	17,389	83,313	b/ 313	26,077	64,900	b/ 325	21,092
August . . .	304,663	b/ 326	99,320	375,325	b/ 313	117,477	343,700	b/ 325	111,702
September .	552,048	b/ 326	179,968	655,164	b/ 313	205,066	793,851	b/ 325	258,002
October . .	839,300	323	271,094	872,117	312	272,101	1,087,500	323	351,263
November .	1,029,441	321	330,451	929,645	307	285,401	1,214,018	319	387,272
December .	998,581	320	319,546	673,800	306	267,383	1,150,800	c/	
January . .	745,740	317	236,400	595,300	303	180,376			
February .	449,294	315	141,528	258,400	302	78,037			
March . . .	154,971	313	48,506	63,165	313	19,770			
April . . .	81,249	311	25,268	101,517	301	30,557			
May . . . .	82,288	313	25,756	92,240	304	28,041			
June . . . .	25,426	313	7,958	32,434	304	9,860			

Estimates of National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia.

a/ Average weight per bale for the period July to the latest month named.

b/ Average weight for months July-September.

c/ Average weight per bale October-December 31 not available as yet.

Argentina

The year 1928 closed with all countries buying wool freely, according to cabled advices to the "Wool Record and Textile World", December 27. Crossbreds were very firm with an upward tendency. The low crossbred clip was reported as about all sold. The Argentine clip is sheared in the fall of the year and sold during the season October to September. Predictions as to the first class quality of the 343,000,000 pound clip of 1928-29 have been fully borne out. A large percentage of the wool received at the Central Produce Market, Buenos Aires, was highly satisfactory as regards inherent quality and physical condition, states Consul D. C. Sykes, Buenos Aires, December 11, 1928.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

The weather in 1928 was unusually favorable so that the sheep had ample food and fleeces developed normally, permitting them to attain their maximum weight while rains kept them clean. The quality of the wool in the province of Buenos Aires, La Pampa Territory and in the Concordia district of Entre Rios and Corrientes Provinces is pronounced as far superior to last year, according to the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston. The fiber is strong, sound and well developed.

## ARGENTINA: Distribution of the wool clip, by grades, 1924-25 to 1928-29

Kind of wool	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Coarse cross- bred.....	44	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	31
Medium.....	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	25
Fine.....	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	30	39
Merinos.....	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	15
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100

Estimates of Buenos Aires Branch of First National Bank of Boston. Clip sheared during the last few months of the first named year.

During recent years there appears to have been a gradual increase in medium and fine crossbreds with a corresponding decrease in coarse crossbreds.

Shipments of wool from Argentina for the first quarter of the 1928-29 season, i.e., October 1 to December 27, aggregated 49,000,000 pounds compared with 58,000,000 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding season, a decrease of 16 per cent. Receipts into the Central Produce Market, Buenos Aires, at 59,000,000 are 4 per cent above last year's receipts, while stocks at the same market on December 26 estimated at 20,000,000 were 69 per cent above the amount on hand at the same date of 1927.

Wool production in 1927 was estimated at 331,000,000 pounds, or 9 per cent below the record clip of 1926. Exports for the season, i.e., October 1 to September 30, 1927-28, totaled 283,000,000 pounds, according to unofficial estimates for the season now available, a decrease of 12 per cent compared with 1926-27 and also was 9 per cent below 1925-26. Germany was the principal buyer, taking 31,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 10 per cent compared with 1926-27 but considerably more than in 1925-26. The other principal buyers, i.e., France and the United Kingdom also purchased reduced amounts last year, while Italy, Belgium and Spain took increased amounts. Official estimates of exports on the calendar year basis for the first half of 1928 confirm the above estimate, showing a decrease for that period of 20 per cent compared with the similar period of 1927.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Wool sales at Central Produce Markets, Buenos Aires,  
by months, 1921-22 to 1927-28

Month	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
October .....	16,789	7,958	2,714	2,724	7,861	5,756	3,309
November .....	15,319	15,023	18,143	15,417	18,607	19,690	21,279
December .....	33,552	20,869	25,269	14,478	19,943	24,161	22,272
January .....	34,626	22,925	21,856	6,775	14,919	15,755	17,377
February .....	17,982	12,133	7,877	3,158	9,300	10,671	6,070
March .....	23,469	7,696	3,727	3,720	13,064	9,988	2,675
April .....	17,659	12,589	4,638	8,455	7,592	7,218	5,038
May .....	23,662	10,122	2,861	3,675	4,350	4,843	4,537
June .....	8,265	5,231	4,128	6,376	4,459	3,963	
July .....	4,469	2,236	2,550	3,358	2,808	1,947	
August .....	7,660	1,615	3,659	2,719	1,329	1,353	
September .....	6,664	2,134	3,727	2,809	1,894	1,255	
Total wool year Oct. 1 to Sept. 30 .....	210,116	120,537	101,149	73,674	106,726	106,605	

Compiled from Estadística Agro-Pecuaría Dirección de Economía Rural y Estadística.

ARGENTINA: Stocks of wool at the Central Produce Market <sup>a/</sup> at end of  
each month for the years 1923-1928

Date nearest end of month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Average 1923-27	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January .....	10,370	8,188	25,598	16,021	8,424	13,720	3,386
February .....	12,465	6,233	27,084	15,858	4,729	13,284	3,139
March .....	12,610	6,629	25,218	9,266	2,606	11,278	3,609
April .....	8,911	8,675	20,968	7,407	3,289	9,850	5,082
May .....	7,416	10,983	20,889	7,714	4,621	5,162	5,126
June .....	4,870	9,239	15,578	5,236	2,491	7,483	4,332
July .....	3,746	7,632	13,274	4,314	1,133	6,020	4,189
August .....	2,690	4,365	12,112	2,320	507	4,599	3,946
September .....	1,389	2,116	9,601	2,652	1,149	3,381	3,483
October .....	2,022	3,278	8,470	4,912	3,201	4,377 <sup>b/</sup>	7,191
November .....	9,039	12,359	17,498	14,676	9,061	12,527	11,442
December .....	16,360	25,562	20,904	15,260	12,624	18,142 <sup>c/</sup>	20,115

Compiled from "Review of the River Plate"

<sup>a/</sup> It is estimated by the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston, Mass., that during recent years about 1/3 of the national Argentine clip has been disposed of at this market. <sup>b/</sup> November 7 - no estimate available for date nearer October 31. <sup>c/</sup> December 26.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Stocks of wool at Central Produce Market, Buenos Aires a/  
(Wool year October 1 to September 30)

Year	On date nearest	On date nearest		On date nearest
	January 1	June 30		September 30
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Pounds</u>
1919 .....	48,576,156	49,003,649	<u>b/</u>	47,659,043
1920 .....	54,645,239	52,482,708	<u>c/</u>	44,455,759
1921 .....	44,477,805	28,520,910	<u>c/</u>	18,831,693
1922 .....	36,768,319	10,052,976		8,088,677
1923 .....	18,205,587	4,869,961		1,697,542
1924 .....	15,138,988	9,845,744		2,389,786
1925 .....	23,913,296	15,575,499	<u>e/</u>	10,480,668
1926 .....	20,904,017	5,235,925		2,652,134
1927 .....	15,260,000	2,491,000		1,144,000
1928 .....	12,623,540	4,332,000		3,483,268

Compiles from "Review of the River Plate", January, June and September issues, 1919 to 1927. a/ Principal wool market in Argentina. In addition, there were probably some stocks at Bahia Blanca and some on the ranches in the interior of the country, although in a normal year it is the general custom to forward the wool directly to brokers at principal markets. b/ On August 19, 1919, stocks in the whole country were estimated to be from 132,276,000 to 143,299,000 pounds by Consul General Robertson in a cablegram August 21, 1920. c/ In addition, stocks on September 20, 1920 in the interior of the country were estimated by Ernesto Tornquist, Buenos Aires, at 132,000,000 pounds. c/ On September 30, 1921 total stocks estimated at 44,092,000 in "Overseas Trade Report", August 3, 1922, page 133. e/ Total stocks estimated at 41,868,000 pounds, in 1925; 9,259,000 in 1926; 3,704,000 in 1927 and 18,520,000 in 1928.

ARGENTINA: Wool exports during season October 1 to September 30,  
1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28

Country of destination	October 1 to September 30		
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Germany .....	73,200	90,200	80,900
France .....	84,900	75,200	62,600
Great Britain .....	64,400	73,200	56,900
United States .....	37,500	28,000	20,500
Italy .....	25,400	17,200	19,600
Holland .....	3,700	2,900	1,100
Belgium .....	19,800	31,500	36,400
Spain .....	1,800	400	1,500
Other countries .....	6,300	7,000	8,800
Total for the season .....	317,000	325,600	288,300

Compiled from "Business Conditions in Argentina", Report No. 176, October 1928, by Ernesto Tornquist and Co., Buenos Aires.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D.

ARGENTINA: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13, annual 1925-1927 and January-May, 1927 and 1928

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January-May a/	
	Average 1909-13	1925	1926	1927	1927 - Prelim.	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Unwashed or in the grease</u>						
France.....	118,930	64,379	72,833	82,229	54,235	38,759
Germany .....	91,109	60,558	76,959	98,696	59,180	45,591
United Kingdom.....	42,761	35,245	61,045	60,926	46,881	35,966
Belgium.....	33,682	18,342	23,137	30,979	18,137	20,604
United States.....	27,700	29,822	33,073	23,488	15,262	11,072
Italy.....	5,457	12,121	21,193	15,922	10,646	11,336
Netherlands.....	2,582	3,743	2,939	1,556	1,100	672
Other countries.....	6,003	4,228	10,841	14,667	10,015	8,210
Total.....	328,204	228,438	302,030	328,463	215,456	172,210
<u>Washed b/</u>						
United Kingdom.....		528	73	101	0	95
United States.....		1,324	1,250	454	13	121
Italy.....		1,741	2,998	1,750	996	642
Brazil.....		109	91	15	9	11
France.....		610	657	262	9	227
Germany.....		63	331	278	115	205
Belgium.....		125	74	231	29	214
Other countries.....		405	579	580	202	211
Total.....		4,905	6,053	3,671	1,373	1,726
<u>Scoured b/</u>						
United Kingdom.....		6,991	4,323	3,677	2,286	2,310
Germany.....		447	542	957	130	26
United States.....		2,840	2,880	2,339	1,107	888
France.....		5,223	1,826	992	260	582
Denmark.....		12	51	40	11	2
Belgium.....		612	271	635	157	509
Other countries.....		309	326	236	81	119
Total.....		16,434	10,219	13,876	4,032	4,436

Compiled from Anuario del Comercio Exterior, 1909-13, 1925-26; Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, December 1927 and May 1927 and 1928.

a/ Jan-June, 1927 and 1928, not available by countries, or by classes of wool

Totals amount to 248,884,748 pounds and 194,451,185 pounds respectively.

b/ Not separately classified prior to 1916. Included with unwashed or in the grease.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Uruguay

By the end of 1928 buyers from all consuming countries had resumed operations in the Uruguayan wool markets. The price tendency, especially in crossbreds, was slightly upward, according to cabled advices to the "Wool Record and Textile World" of December 27. Shearing began in October under favorable conditions and by November 6 about 12,000,000 pounds of the clip had been delivered, according to the December review of the Bank of London and South America, Ltd. The December activity in the markets indicated a reaction from October conditions, when the downward tendency of London wool sales prices caused the withdrawal of large quantities of unsold wool from the Uruguayan markets. It is generally reported that the quality of the current clip is making a good impression, while the quantity is about 6 per cent above that of last year. For the period October 1 - December 27, however, shipments of Uruguayan wool totaled only 11,000,000 pounds against 24,000,000 pounds for the corresponding period of 1927. The reduction is attributed in part to the rather heavy October withdrawals and also to some delayed shearing.

The 1927 clip, estimated at approximately 131,000,000 pounds, was 2 per cent larger than that of 1926, although the quality was below the unusually high standard of 1926. Shipments for the season October 1, 1927 to September 30, 1928 were officially estimated at 132,528 bales, an increase of 2,489 bales over the preceding season, according to Consul General Carrigan at Montevideo.

URUGUAY: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, annual 1923-1926 and January-June, 1926-1927

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January-June	
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1926	1927
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Germany.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentina.....	27,065	35,225	25,210	34,759		
Belgium.....	4,674	4,095	627	2,391		
United States.....	4,172	7,847	4,606	7,577		
France.....	30,377	9,381	30,022	25,127		
Italy.....	13,955	15,424	13,301	21,685		
Netherlands.....	6,301	5,430	7,344	12,266		
United Kingdom.....	3,638	11,075	2,170	2,201		
Other countries.....	6,112	12,746	5,510	12,645		
	657	917	652	491		
Total.....	96,951	100,100	89,442	118,762	69,744	90,148

Compiled from Anuario Estadístico de la República Oriental del Uruguay 1923-26; Síntesis Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay, January-June, 1926 and 1927.

E/ Not available by countries.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

New Zealand

Wool offerings at the opening sales of the 1928-29 season in November were less than anticipated, but good prices prevailed, according to Trade Commissioner Julian B. Foster. There was keen competition for good crossbred wool. The wool was well grown, in light condition and attractive to buyers. While the 1928 clip is about 4 per cent above last year's clip, the carryover from the preceding season, estimated at about 18,800,000 pounds, was about 200,000 less than the carryover at the beginning of the 1927-28 season.

Production in 1927 was estimated at 228,960,000 pounds, an increase of about 13 per cent over the preceding season. Sales for the period July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928 totaled 543,712 bales compared with 513,461 bales in 1926-27, according to the "Annual Review" for 1927-28 published by Dalgety and Company. The gross value of the 1927-28 clip is estimated at \$63,288,000 compared with \$44,813,000 for that of 1926-27. The average value per bale was \$116 against \$87 in 1926-27 and the values per pound were 34 cents and 25 cents respectively.

The selling season 1927-28 was one of the most satisfactory ever experienced. There were heavy clearances at auctions, brokers generally being able to dispose of 97 per cent of their catalogues under the hammer, according to Dalgety's "Annual Review." Shipments to overseas ports for the season were 658,000 bales against 656,000 bales in 1926-27 and 617,000 in 1925-26, while purchases by local manufacturers were 35,000 bales against 52,000 in the preceding season and 70,000 in 1925-26.

NEW ZEALAND: Lambing returns for the calendar years  
1921-28

Year	Number of breeding ewes January 31	Estimated average per- centage of lambing	Estimated number of lambs	Actual number of lambs tailed
	Number	Number	Number	Number
1921 .....	12,147,788	86.59	10,518,780	10,267,910
1922 .....	12,496,054	86.77	10,843,005	10,895,521
1923 .....	13,063,003	88.02	11,498,456	11,133,336
1924 .....	13,076,094	86.14	11,258,030	11,467,147
1925 .....	13,715,223	82.43	11,305,858	11,435,780
1926 .....	13,948,252	84.57	11,794,699	12,069,681
1927 .....	14,831,730	86.76	12,868,840	13,178,972
1928 .....	15,534,051	86.09	13,373,267	

Compiled from Abstract of Statistics, December 24, 1925, July 1926, December 1927, December 24, 1928. Annual Sheep returns 1928.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Stock of wool in store on June 30, 1926 - 1928

Wool held by	Stocks on June 30, 1926					Total
	Merino Pounds	Half bred Pounds	Corrie- dale Pounds	Cross- bred Pounds	Un- specified Pounds	
Wool brokers (holding permits) .....	80,804	334,067	33,515	5,567,020		6,015,406
Freezing works .....	4,091	670,957	1,787	4,215,839		4,892,684
Wool-scouring works .....	131,961	411,630	1,460	2,278,095		2,823,146
Woolen mills .....	788,616	1,692,127	58,615	972,304		3,471,664
Total 1926 a/ ....	965,474	3,108,791	75,377	13,033,258		17,202,000
Stocks on June 30, 1927						
Wool brokers (holding permits) .....	33,800	261,016	6,227	2,506,468		2,807,511
Freezing works .....	8,022	619,597	--	2,770,790		3,398,409
Wool-scouring works .....	100,403	692,411	369	1,998,235		2,791,418
Woolen mills .....	760,821	1,562,667	91,384	1,161,339		3,576,241
Total above 1927 .....	903,046	3,135,691	97,980	8,426,862		12,573,579
Shipping companies .....	16,763	111,039	--	945,932	937,442	2,065,176
Harbor Board stores .....	--	--	--	346,234	323,750	571,984
New Zealand Railway Department .....	750	79,676	--	210,215	41,800	332,441
Farmers .....	65,538	150,615	96,549	930,686	--	1,273,398
Grand total 1927 .....	988,097	3,477,021	194,529	10,801,929	1,352,992	16,814,568
Stocks on June 30, 1928						
Wool brokers (holding permits) .....	40,617	176,261	13,817	3,736,216		3,966,911
Freezing works .....	6,747	551,786	1,320	2,679,213		3,238,976
Wool scouring works .....	207,510	225,493	3,250	1,370,778	224	1,807,255
Woolen mills .....	821,147	1,727,375	82,257	866,711		3,497,490
Total above 1928 .....	1,076,021	3,700,915	100,554	8,652,918	224	12,570,652
Shipping companies .....	43,120	200,811		811,976	904,920	1,960,527
Harbor Board stores .....	1,120	320		6,765	470,200	478,403
New Zealand Railways .....	--	45,568	19,360	115,404	10,260	190,592
Farmers .....	117,209	192,499	65,651	832,610	--	1,208,019
Grand total 1928 .....	1,237,470	3,140,113	185,565	10,419,621	1,385,604	15,368,173

Monthly Abstract of Statistics, New Zealand, August 1926, 1927 and 1928.

a/ The first official attempt to obtain statistics relating to stocks of wool in the Dominion was made in 1926. No account at that time was taken of wool held by shipping companies or in various Harbor Board Stores at New Zealand Railways Department or by farmers.

b/ It is computed that the quantity of wool shown above represents approximately 19,800,000 pounds in the grease in 1926, 19,000,000 in 1927 and 18,800,000 in 1928. These figures are not comparable as the figures for 1927 and 1928 include also wool held by shipping companies, harbor board stores, railway companies and farmers.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average  
1909-13, annual 1924 - 1927

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				
	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	1927 prelim.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Washed</u>					
United Kingdom .....	572	234	138	296	318
Other countries .....	4	4	2	3	0
Total .....	376	238	140	299	318
<u>Scoured</u>					
United Kingdom .....	14,624	16,926	14,746	15,607	12,599
Canada .....	82	260	95	548	183
Australia .....	3	534	48	379	1,046
United States .....	2	50	6	5	7
Other countries .....	15	148	85	227	137
Total .....	14,726	17,918	14,980	16,766	13,972
<u>Unwashed or in the grease</u>					
United Kingdom .....	142,725	112,331	123,287	127,276	131,862
Germany .....	4,212	15,664	15,920	4,369	13,050
United States .....	3,864	6,843	11,149	13,268	4,439
France .....	2,161	7,267	6,965	12,156	17,214
Australia .....	696	5,413	1,964	1,682	3,908
Belgium .....	483	706	269	620	802
Canada .....	82	510	594	2,148	3,330
Japan .....	18	3,737	2,536	2,719	2,727
Italy .....	--	4,433	2,048	1,330	920
Netherlands .....	--	3,596	215	529	589
Other countries .....	25	1,525	1,064	443	373
Total countries .....	154,266	162,031	166,011	166,540	179,214
<u>Slips</u>					
United Kingdom .....	17,508	24,659	23,868	26,568	24,295
United States .....	23	103	537	1,879	745
Other countries .....	574	1,242	191	1,101	1,956
Total .....	18,105	26,004	24,596	29,548	26,996

Compiled from Statistical Report on the Trade and Shipping of the Dominion of New Zealand.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Union of South Africa

The 1928 wool clip for the Union is officially estimated at about 285,000,000 pounds against 273,000,000 pounds for 1927. This estimate is based on probable exports for the season ending June 30, 1929 and includes pulled wool, wool from skins, wool shorn by speculators and imports from adjoining territories. There is reported a higher average quantity of wool sheared per sheep, states Consul C.E. Macy at Port Elizabeth. The estimated average for 1927 was 9 pounds in the grease per sheep for which the farmer received about 49 cents; for 1928 the average is reported to be 10.5 to 12 pounds for which the farmer is getting from 39 to 45 cents. The better feed conditions this season were reflected in the general conditions of the sheep.

Shipments of raw wool from the Union for the first 2 months of the present export season, i.e., October 1, to December 1, 1928 were about 200,000 bales, of which the Continent (mainly France and Germany) took about 57 per cent, the United Kingdom 41 per cent and the United States 2 per cent, according to Consul Macy. The bulk of the Cape clip was practically all marketed by the end of December and the clip from the Orange Free State was arriving. The latter wool was reported to be in good condition, with fewer seedy parcels and lacking the percentage of spiral burr which brought the condition of the Cape clip below standard. See export table, page 200.

China

Declared exports of wool from the whole of China to the United States for the first 9 months of 1928 aggregated about 40,000,000 pounds against 31,000,000 pounds in 1927, an increase of 29 per cent, and were 67 per cent larger than for the whole year 1926. The exports of wool from China originate almost entirely in the northwest province of Kansu and in Inner and Outer Mongolia, according to Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. About 85 per cent of the exports move through Tientsin and about 90 per cent of all China's wool exports are sold to the United States.

The Hsining wool or combing wool of Kansu province is carried by boat to Pattow and thence by rail to Tientsin. Uncertain transportation on that rail line caused an accumulation of stocks from several clips in the interior, which began moving last September, according to Mr. Nyhus. The same railroad also brings the carded wool collected from Mongolia. Hailar, in western Manchuria, is a concentration point for certain quantities of the Mongolian clip. The 1928 clip in the Barga area, which lies between Manchuria and Outer Mongolia, was expected to reach only 60 to 65 per cent of the preceding year's shipments. The amount of washed wool received at Hailar from that district in the summer of 1927 was 3,600,000 pounds. During the past 2 years, the Russian government monopoly has bought heavily of that wool and contracts with American importers have been small. See export table, page 201.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, "CONT'D

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries,  
average 1909-13, annual 1925-1927 and January-  
July, 1927 and 1928

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January - July	
	Average 1909-13	1925	1926	1927 prelim.	1927	1928
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
<u>Sheep's</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
<u>Scoured</u>						
Germany.....	1,924	860	658	908		
United Kingdom...	1,849	4,752	3,854	4,223		
Belgium.....	499	278	167	110		
France.....	3	311	257	235		
United States....	1	1,667	892	805		
Other countries	8	80	213	187		
Total.....	4,284	7,942	6,041	6,468	a/ 4,297	a/ 4,248
<u>In the grease</u>						
United Kingdom...	76,925	84,333	94,307	106,010		
Germany.....	46,595	33,993	30,460	46,880		
Belgium.....	12,431	18,436	18,885	25,412		
France.....	3,510	37,467	42,217	60,710		
Italy.....	801	9,624	7,026	8,451		
Netherlands.....	247	3,305	4,383	266		
United States....	79	12,039	7,037	5,035		
Other countries	14	1,471	1,339	1,102		
Total.....	140,402	200,668	205,654	253,866	a/ 120,233	a/ 121,141
<u>Washed</u>						
United Kingdom...	74					
Other countries..	1					
Total.....	75	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
<u>Hair of the Angora</u>						
United Kingdom..	19,706	10,937	6,465	9,797		
Germany.....	15	59	26	24		
United States....	8	535	4,592	755		
Other countries	145	29	58	115		
Total .....	19,874	11,560	11,141	10,681	a/ 5,786	a/ 3,899

Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade and Shipping of the Union of South Africa, 1910-1914, 1925-1927, and Trade of the Union of South Africa, July, 1928.  
a/ Not available by countries. b/ Not separately classified.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

CHINA: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average  
1909-13, annual 1924-1927

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				1927 Prelim.
	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	
<u>Sheep's</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>
United States.....	32,491	59,342	49,433	23,643	
Japan, incl. Formosa.....	1,388	3,961	6,299	1,792	
Russia and Siberia.....	2,177	797	685	2,155	
United Kingdom.....	999	498	265	186	
Germany.....	133	79	19	9	
France.....	53	24	11	0	
Other countries.....	77	7	105	6	
Total.....	37,318	64,709	56,817	27,791	a/ 48,023
<u>Camels' hair</u>					
United Kingdom.....	3,250	3,910	4,063	2,921	
Germany.....	132	115	158	88	
Russia and Siberia.....	104	11	31	71	
France.....	57	0	26	0	
United States.....	10	1,103	1,081	524	
Japan, incl. Formosa.....	2	120	61	107	
Other countries.....	43	1	11	0	
Total.....	3,598	5,060	5,431	3,711	a/ 5,537
<u>Goats' hair</u>					
United Kingdom.....	1,739	3,366	3,873	2,058	
Germany.....	18	148	552	269	
France.....	8	93	215	140	
Japan, incl. Formosa.....	3	7	753	405	
United States.....	0	821	542	171	
Other countries.....	1	2	289	39	
Total.....	1,769	4,437	6,224	3,082	a/ 6,141

Compiled from Foreign Trade of China, 1909-1927.

a/ Not available by countries.



## BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States .....	690,108	676,429	831,040	878,374	902,749	102.8
Canada .....	197,119	395,475	407,136	479,665	533,572	111.2
North America (3) ....	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,369,929	1,447,653	105.7
Europe (26) .....	1,338,897	1,376,729	1,191,438	1,249,225	1,366,736	109.4
Africa (6) .....	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	103,161	97.5
Asia (6) .....	387,827	382,847	379,294	389,636	337,452	86.6
Total N. Hemis. (42) .	2,718,603	2,945,859	2,909,554	3,114,553	3,255,002	104.5
Southern Hemisphere (3).	243,590	314,855	389,632	362,543	410,827	113.3
Total above count.(45)	2,962,193	3,260,714	3,299,186	3,477,096	3,665,829	105.4
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China ..	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,181,000	3,305,000	103.9
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China ....	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,605,000	3,780,000	104.9
RYE						
United States .....	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,164	41,766	71.8
Canada .....	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,618	97.8
Europe (23) .....	952,396	910,224	727,345	780,088	873,503	112.0
Total above count.(25)	990,583	965,838	780,319	853,203	929,887	109.0
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China ..	1,023,000	1,001,000	812,000	879,000	954,000	108.5
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China ....	1,025,000	1,008,000	817,000	888,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## ITALY: Wheat area, harvest years, 1924 - 1929

Harvest year	Wheat
	1,000 acres
1924 .....	11,283
1925 .....	11,672
1926 .....	12,145
1927 .....	12,295
1928 .....	12,264
1929 .....	12,272

## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <sup>a/</sup>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
<b>BARLEY</b>						
California .....	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	31,842	116.5
U.S. other than Calif.	147,122	181,313	152,505	238,547	325,026	136.3
Canada .....	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	136,391	140.7
North America (2) ...	230,087	300,981	284,892	362,820	493,259	136.0
Europe (27) .....	678,845	668,594	668,137	660,261	738,941	111.9
Est. European total						
ex. Russia .....	792,000	689,000	690,000	679,000	760,000	111.9
Africa (6) .....	109,267	107,889	75,865	85,981	104,981	122.1
Asia (5) .....	133,027	132,285	136,994	133,119	130,469	98.0
Total N. Hemis. (40) ..	1,151,226	1,215,742	1,165,688	1,242,181	1,467,650	118.2
Union of South Africa	1,274	1,111	1,075	814	974	119.7
Total above count. (41)	1,152,500	1,216,860	1,166,963	1,242,995	1,468,624	118.2
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China	1,408,000	1,452,000	1,412,000	1,475,000	1,704,000	115.5
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China ..	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,460,000	1,507,000		
<b>OATS</b>						
United States .....	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,162,594	1,449,531	122.6
Canada .....	331,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	452,153	102.8
North America (2) ..	1,495,037	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,901,684	117.2
Europe, 26 count. prev. reported .....	1,798,811	1,670,369	1,768,832	1,716,788	1,823,513	106.2
Sweden .....	86,050	81,009	87,596	78,695	87,516	110.9
Total Europe (27) ...	1,884,861	1,751,378	1,876,428	1,795,683	1,911,029	106.4
Est. European total						
ex. Russia .....	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,842,000	1,956,000	106.2
Africa (3) .....	17,631	19,509	11,594	13,965	18,315	131.1
Asia (2) .....	(50)	92	224	231	179	77.5
Total N. Hemis. (34) ..	3,397,639	3,660,725	3,518,510	3,432,186	3,831,207	111.6
Union of South Africa.	9,661	5,485	6,119	6,081	7,256	119.3
Total above count. (35)	3,407,300	3,666,210	3,524,629	3,438,267	3,838,463	111.6
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,730,000	3,592,000	3,509,000	3,906,000	111.3
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China ..	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,697,000	3,602,000		

<sup>a/</sup> Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
CORN						
United States .....	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,839,959	102.8
Canada .....	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	5,241	123.0
North America (2) ....	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,767,355	2,845,200	102.8
Europe (10) .....	556,928	601,757	639,964	459,019	366,639	79.9
Est. European total						
ex. Russia .....	581,000	626,000	665,000	479,000	389,000	81.2
Africa (3) .....	4,326	4,362	5,871	5,127	6,995	136.4
Asia (3) .....	(28,015)	43,757	72,892	73,698	71,907	97.6
Total N. Hemis. (18) .	3,318,930	3,577,401	3,418,757	3,305,199	3,290,741	99.6
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia .....	3,681,000	3,907,000	3,773,000	3,650,000	3,636,000	99.6
Est. world total ex.						
Russia .....	4,126,000	4,530,000	4,441,000	4,324,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## GERMANY: Grain and potato farm stocks and stocks available for sale, January 15, 1928 and 1929

Crop	Farm stocks				Stocks available for sale			
	January 15, 1928		January 15, 1929		January 15, 1928		January 15, 1929	
	Per cent	1,000 bushels	Per cent	1,000 bushels	Per cent	1,000 bushels	Per cent	1,000 bushels
Winter wheat ...	46.6	51,001	45	57,237	38.3	41,917	35	44,518
Spring wheat ...	71.1	7,676	66	9,503	58.9	6,525	55	7,919
Winter rye .....	39.8	105,573	46	152,131	18.6	49,338	25	82,680
Spring barley ..	36.4	39,111	41	54,372	17.1	18,373	24	31,827
Oats .....	61.1	267,159	63	303,635	15.4	67,336	20	96,392
Potatoes .....	50.8	700,896	54	818,841	17.3	238,691	19	288,111

Official sources.



## FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
<b>BARLEY, EXPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning July 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
United States .	17,044	36,580	176	381	378	Feb. 2.	31,043	49,364
Canada .....	42,533	25,131				Dec. 31	16,145	27,727
Argentina .....	14,217	b/11,192	b/ 8			Jan. 19	b/ 2,075	b/ 233
Danubian coun- tries b/ .....	26,508	27,242	225			Jan. 19	23,208	17,067
Total .....	100,302	100,145					72,471	94,451
<b>OATS, EXPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning July 1								
United States .	15,041	9,823	70	52	34	Feb. 2.	6,493	11,800
Canada .....	13,396	10,180				Dec. 31	3,622	12,690
Argentina .....	40,008	b/29,455	b/1,092			Jan. 19	b/14,284	b/4,719
Danubian coun- tries b/ .....	858	878	0			Jan. 19	673	49
Total .....	69,303	50,336					25,072	29,258
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1929, week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>CORN, EXPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning November 1								
United States .	17,145	20,556	1,507	3,074	2,541	2,018	3,656	19,476
Danubian coun- tries b/ .....	36,557	15,266	0	0			5,537	111
Argentina .....	322,876	268,685	b/2,704	b/1,577	b/2,118	b/1,612	67,561	c/44,408
Union of South Africa .....	8,562	d/24,257	d/ 214	d/ 86			d/4,714	d/4,286
<b>IMPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning November 1								
United States .	5,042	1,436					Nov.-Dec. 931	Nov.-Dec. 60
Total exports less U. S. imports .....	380,098	327,326					80,537	68,221

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Trade sources since November. d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-February 2, 1927-28 and 1928-29

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-February 2, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1-Feb. 2		1929, week ending			
	1927-28	1928-29	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/ .....	128,566	75,903	446	506	260	975
Wheat flour b/ .....	39,687	33,389	1,133	1,029	761	808
Rye .....	20,509	8,363	6	20	26	5
Corn .....	5,636	22,345	1,507	3,074	2,541	2,018
Oats .....	4,415	8,611	206	70	52	34
Barley a/ .....	31,811	49,365	260	176	381	378
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides ....	10,665	5,080	1,354	1,020	873	1,211
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides .....	13,351	15,767	3,407	3,267	3,642	3,319
Lard .....	78,353	84,803	16,873	17,333	14,474	13,894
Pickled pork .....	2,379	1,183	178	252	314	313

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 405,000 bush., flour 97,400 bbls; San Francisco barley 72,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

## WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July		
	1926-27	1927-28	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	To and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	Date	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
Exports-								
Official ....	304,540	305,182					bc170,731	bc278,815
5 ports, Brad. b/ .....	177,370	238,730	6,746	4,684	4,673	Feb. 2	147,832	206,411
Shipments-								
4 markets d/ .....	b297,961	b326,361	5,260	3,359	3,853	Feb. 2	226,028	352,298
Pub. elev. in east b/ ....			546	550	--	Jan. 26	84,008	140,150
United States..	205,896	190,927	1,535	1,021	1,783	Feb. 2	el160,385	e 98,283
Argentina .....	139,790	186,000	4,204	5,592	6,138	Feb. 2	63,550	85,886
Australia .....	96,584	72,962	3,924	4,752	4,536	Feb. 2	35,396	52,612
Russia .....	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Feb. 2	5,400	8
Hungary .....	21,142	22,133	)					
Yugoslavia ....	10,216	1,000	) 112	0	0	Feb. 2	3,888	2,048
Rumania .....	11,388	5,000	)					
Bulgaria .....	2,236	2,125	)					
British India..	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Feb. 2	8,224	1,064
Total .....	849,654	804,593	15,039	14,724	16,310		502,871	592,199

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Exports through Dec. less imports through Sept. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through Feb. 2 less imports through December.

February 11, 1929

## Foreign Crops and Markets

207

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	February 9, 1928	January 31, 1929	February 7, 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score .....	47.00	50.00	50.50
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	37.20	39.02	40.12
Berlin, 1a quality .....	37.38	39.33	40.19
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish .....	39.97	41.50	42.37
Dutch, unsalted .....	42.80	43.02	44.76
New Zealand .....	35.41	39.34	39.33
New Zealand, unsalted .....	36.50	40.84	40.40
Australian .....	33.89	39.65	39.33
Australian, unsalted .....	34.11	39.97	39.97
Argentine, unsalted .....	31.72	39.32	38.89

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Feb. 8, 1928	Jan. 30, 1929	Feb. 6, 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	87,012	70,539	72,221
Prices of hogs, Berlin .....	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.16	15.94	16.10
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	13.65	14.33	14.19
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	15,117	14,249	14,642
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime stem western lard <u>a/</u> .	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.93	13.44	13.52
American short cut green hams	"	19.99	22.59	21.62
American green bellies .....	"	16.95	18.03	17.92
Danish Wiltshire sides .....	"	18.25	19.77	19.77

a/ Friday quotation.



## Index

	Page	Index	Page
Crop and Market Prospects .....	160	SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D:	
-----		Sheep:	
Apples, prices, Liverpool and		Number variations, Australia	
Hamburg, Feb. 6 and 7, 1929 .....	169	(New South Wales), 1916-1927 ..	186
Barley:		Numbers, specified countries,	
Exports, U.S., Feb. 2, 1929 .....	165	1925-1928 .....	177
Market conditions, Europe,		Production, Australia (N.S.W.,	
Jan. 15, 1929 .....	165	revised estimate), 1909-1928 ..	187
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		SITUATION, WORLD, 1928 .....	171
an. 1925-28 .....	164,203	Wool:	
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		Exports (unmanufactured):	
Feb. 1, 1929 .....	165	Argentina, 1925-1928 .....	194
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		Australia, 1925-1928 .....	184
1929 .....	171,207	China, 1924-1927 .....	201
Corn:		New Zealand, 1924-1927 .....	198
Exports, U.S., Feb. 2, 1929 .....	167	Union of S. Africa, 1925-1928 ..	200
Growing conditions:		Uruguay, 1923-1927 .....	195
Argentina, Feb. 4, 1929 .....	167	Local purchases, Australia,	
Union of South Africa, 1928-29 ..	166	1913 to 1928 .....	189
Market conditions, Europe,		Market conditions, Bradford	
Jan. 15, 1929 .....	167	(England), Feb. 8, 1929 .....	159
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		Production:	
Feb. 4, 1929 .....	168	Australia, (New South Wales,	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		revised estimate), 1909-1928 ..	187
an. 1925-28 .....	166,204	Specified countries, 1924-1928 ..	182
Cotton, area and production, India		Sales, Argentina, by months,	
(Madras), 1929 .....	159	1921-1928 .....	192
Grains:		Stocks:	
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1929 ...	206	Argentina, January, 1919-1928 ..	193
Movement (feed), principal		Argentina, by months, 1923-28 ..	192
countries, Feb. 2, 1929 .....	205	Australia, by months, 1926-29 ..	190
Stocks, Germany, Jan. 15, 1929 ..	168,204	New Zealand, Jan. 30, 1926-28 ..	197
Meat (pork):		Storage receipts, Australia,	
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1929 ...	206	Dec. 31, 1925-28 .....	188
Prices, foreign markets, 1929 ..	159,207	Sugar:	
Supplies, London, January 1929 ..	170	Import duties, Germany, 1929 ....	168
Cats:		Production, India (cane), 1928-29 ..	159
Exports, U.S., Feb. 2, 1929 .....	166	Vegetables, shipments to U.S.,	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Mexico (Tampico), Jan. 23, 1929 ..	169
an. 1925-28 .....	165,203	Wheat:	
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		Area (winter), Italy, 1924-1929 ..	160,202
Feb. 1, 1929 .....	166	Exports, U.S., Feb. 2, 1929 .....	161
Onions, shipments to U.S., Spain,		Growing conditions:	
Feb. 7, 1929 .....	170	Egypt, Feb. 1, 1929 .....	160
Pye, production, world,		Europe, Feb. 7, 1929 .....	160
av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28 ....	164,202	Market conditions:	
SHEEP AND WOOL:		Europe, Feb. 7, 1929 .....	161
Breeding ewes, number, specified		Japan, Jan. 1, 1929 .....	161
countries, 1922-1928 .....	181	Prices, U.S., Feb. 1, 1929 .....	162
Lambing returns:		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Australia:		an. 1925-28 .....	160,202
New South Wales, 1920-1927 ..	186	Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Queensland, 1923-1927 .....	185	Feb. 1, 1929 .....	161
New Zealand, 1921-1928 .....	196	Shipments, principal countries,	
		Feb. 2, 1929 .....	206